

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 66.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1995.

RULE OF FUTURE

Views of Men Who Will Practically Legislate for Hawaii.

ENTER UPON WORK UNHAMPERED

Program of Commission—Organization—Private Sittings—Chairman Culom—To Visit Islands.

COMMISSION PROGRAM.

At 9:30 this morning the Hawaiian Commission will meet at the home of Justice Frear, in Punahoa. President Dole and Justice Frear will there qualify as members by taking an oath. The oaths of office of Senators Culom and Morgan and Representative Hitt are already on file at Washington. The residence of Justice Frear is visited because that gentleman is ill. So soon as all members are regularly listed the Commission will proceed to elect a secretary, a stenographer and a sergeant-at-arms. Senator Culom is chairman. The men for the clerical positions and the sergeant-at-arms have been brought from Washington.

Senator Culom and Congressman Hitt are at the Hawaiian hotel. Senator Morgan is the guest of S. M. Ballou at Overseas.

So soon as the formalities at the residence of Justice Frear are finished the four other members of the Commission will adjourn to the Hall of the House, the old Throne Room, in the Executive Building and there hold the opening business session. There are no plans for conference further than this.

Next week the Commission will visit Hawaii. They will be on the big Island six or seven days. The Commission will later make trips to Maui and Kauai and may also see Molokai.

THE CHAIRMAN.

One has to but catch a glimpse of Senator Culom to understand why he has the reputation of being one of the most active members of the upper house of the Congress of the United States. He is a middle-aged man of almost youthful presence or manner, is decidedly pleasant, is frank and quick, rather in expression and appears to be always on the alert, to be "up to his work." The Senator spoke freely upon almost all subjects introduced.

Senator Culom said that the sessions of the Commission would be private excepting when there were hearings. When individuals or delegations wish to present views or open up discussions, either in person, by spokesman or by attorney, the hall will be open to all. The Senator gave the impression on inference that hearings would be granted to all having any reasonable claims.

The work of the Commission will not be of a secret nature, but it is felt the business can be transacted more expeditiously and better in every way by having closed doors. Many views that will be tentative will be expressed and there may be sudden changes at times. The body is a small one, there will be no speechmaking. The members will simply sit about a table and proceed with their task in more of a conversational than any other manner.

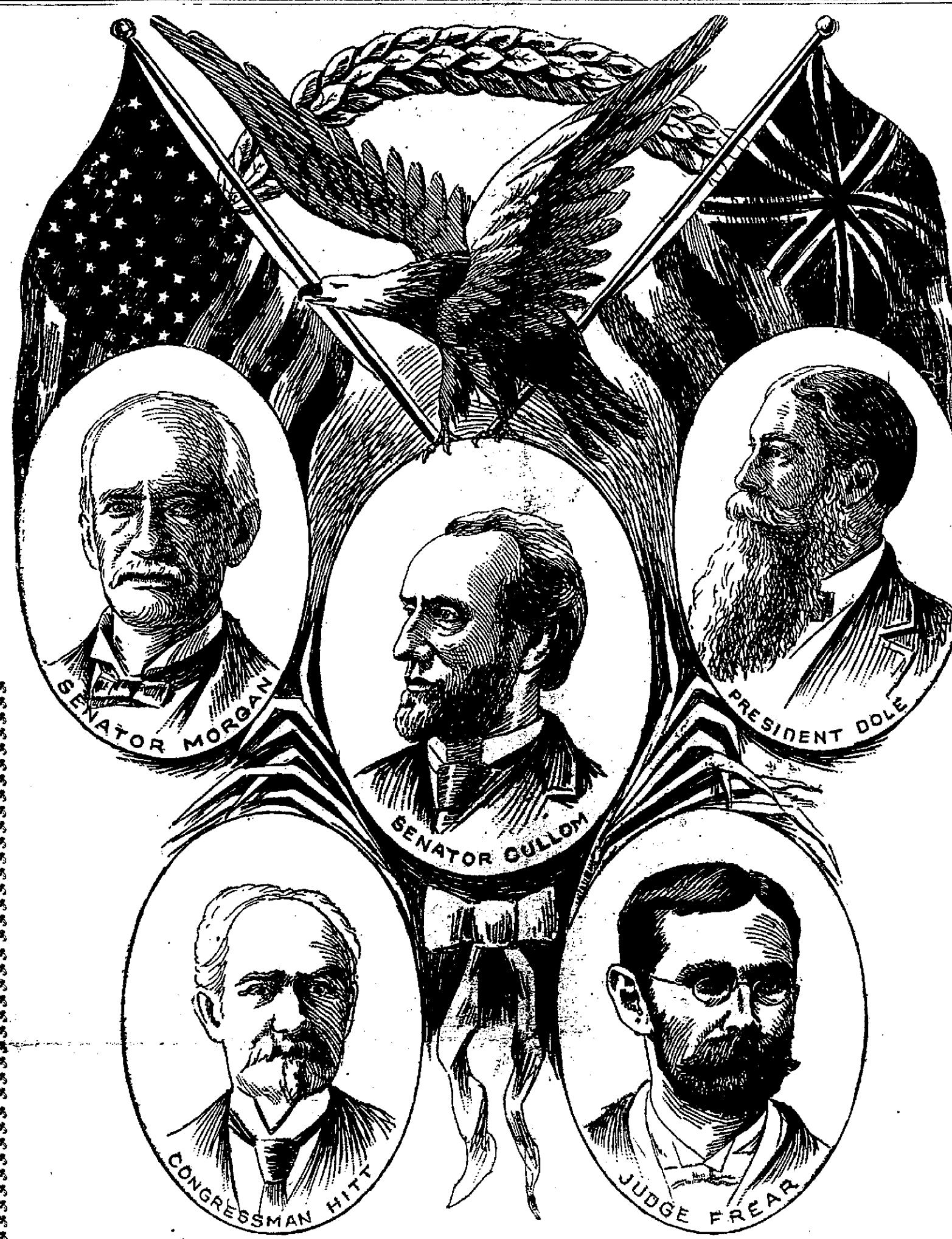
It is likely, according to Senator Culom, that there will be prepared by the Commission one organic act corresponding to the constitution of a state, describing the territory, the manner, method and limitations of legislation. This organic act will be supplemented by many congressional laws bearing upon customs, land taxation, the judiciary, etc. It is by no means contemplated that there shall be any radical changes in the system here.

THE CONGRESSMAN.

Mr. Hitt, member of the House of Representatives at Washington, is a man who for years has made a special study of the relations of the United States with other countries and who has always been known to hold and use positive views on foreign policy. He has long been an ardent annexationist and is greatly pleased that the American flag is now floating over the Islands. Mr. Hitt has been a hard worker at Washington as Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and was regarded by President McKinley as having peculiar qualifications for service on the Hawaiian Commission. The Congressman has been in public life many years, is a typical American of what might be called the legislative class. He has been called a "good mixer" and is one of the most approachable of men. He has almost white hair, but a springy step and a bright eye and of course a strong intellect at its best. He is a close observer, and is credited with being a clear, rapid and impartial reasoner. Mr. Hitt is a man practical in his ideas of legislation and government and will most likely be in favor of recommending for Hawaii such a rule as the conditions, review of the past and estimate of the future suggest as best for all the people and for the interests of the United States.

HAWAII'S OLD FRIEND.

Senator Morgan looks in much better health and is in much better health than when here before. He was glad to meet his old friends and gave a



THE FIVE COMMISSIONERS.

These are the faces of the men selected by President McKinley to prepare for submission to Congress at Washington the drafts of acts for the organization and government of Hawaii as an element of the American Union.

cordial welcome to the new ones calling to converse with him or to pay respects to the distinguished American. Mr. Morgan is one of the best known members of the Senate in the mainland as he is the best known here. He is intensely in earnest in all that concerns Hawaii. He said yesterday that his views on the Islands and what should be done for the future are or ought to be familiar to all who have had an interest. He believes there is a place here for a model Government, but would not be in favor of such changes as would unbalance affairs or create confusion or disturbance of business, social, political, educational systems. The Senator made a study of Hawaii when here before and intends to pursue the subject with all the ardor that has marked his handling of issues during his long career as a Senator.

THE PRESIDENT.

The three commissioners from the State met President Dole and his Cabinet at the Executive Building by appointment yesterday afternoon. The compliments of the President and his colleagues had been sent to the Senators and the Representative earlier in the day. The informal conference in the President's room was a pleasant affair. At its conclusion, with results reached as given above, the visitors were shown through the building and when the Treasury was reached Mr. Hitt asked about the liabilities. President Dole, when the three commissioners had gone said, with Ministers Cooper, Damon, King and Smith that it was a privilege to have here such representative members of Congress as President McKinley had selected for the work here. There had been no difficulty at all in arranging for a day ahead and Mr. Dole said that at the session today it was likely there would be outlined a plan for a considerable time. For himself, and he believed he could say the same for Justice Frear, the Hawaiian members would agree at once to arrangements that would best suit the visitors. President Dole has

said that he believed the best for the future here would be to make such changes as were necessary to be made in a way that would not be sudden or disconcerting. There are in the c. n. act of this Government many advanced and admirable features that have been developed slowly. It is supposed that upon President Dole will fall the burden of supplying the material for the land legislation, as he is quite familiar with that subject.

The sole purpose of the commission at present is to gather data upon which to base recommendations to Congress for such legislation as will bring the Republic of Hawaii within the American political system. The Commission is unhampered by instructions. It has a free hand and the men seem to be, of the caliber to attend to the grave matter entrusted to them.

Kuu Hae Aloha.

Hundreds of natives are wearing a hat band with the Hawaiian flag in the center and the words "Kuu Hae Aloha" ("I love my flag") on either side of it. This idea comes from the Aloha Aina and was prompted by foreign agitators against annexation and everything American. It is understood that the Woman's Patriotic League, which handles the bands, is coining money out of the scheme. The women get fifty cents apiece for them.

American Postage.

Postmaster General Oat, upon request from Washington, has inaugurated here American postal rates for soldiers and sailors. This means two cents instead of five for the ordinary letters of the boys in blue and the blue jackets and marines. The frank or penalty letters of such citizens of the United States as are entitled to use the same, will pass hereafter through the post office here the same as in the States.

APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE HERE.

Minor Positions Will be Filled Same as Before.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The terms of office of about all the District Judges in the Islands expire on the first of next month. This brings to the administration at once the question of appointments under the new political condition. These district judges will continue in their positions.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday afternoon it was decided, after much discussion, to make minor appointments here the same as before the flag change. An inquiry on the subject will go forward to Washington today. The interpretation of the Cabinet here on the proclamation so far as it appears to apply is that President McKinley does not propose to handle the minor offices here but only in accordance with the proclamation, to fill such vacancies as he may himself create.

There are three vacancies at present in the Park Commission. Paul Isenberg resigned when he became a member of the Legislature. The terms of Frank Hustace and E. S. Cunne have expired.

A member of the ministry here said yesterday that in the matter of appointments it was believed that President McKinley intended that the chiefs of departments should continue to select their officials the same as under the old flag. Otherwise there would be much business confusion, including often waits of many months.

Illness in Japan.

From the beginning of 1898 up to the 26th of July, the cases of dysentery throughout the Japanese Empire numbered 9,379 with 1,595 deaths. Two cases of cholera appeared in Tokyo, July 10.

ARIZONA AND SCANDIA.

Will Be Along in a Few Days With Troops for Merritt.

When the Mariposa left San Francisco it was expected that the Arizona would sail in two days time with 1,600 more men for Manila. This was in response to an order received from the War Department to dispatch at once all troops available. The Scandia was slated to sail on Aug. 18.

On the Arizona will probably be recruited for various organizations now in the field, regulars of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third United States Infantry and a large number of the hospital corps, who will take with them extensive supplies for an establishment in Manila. The Red Cross Society will send besides quantities of delicacies and luxuries for the sick.

The Scandia will bring the Seventh California with recruits and others to make up her complement. It is said the Government will buy no more ships. The Sydney and Australia are due in San Francisco on August 15th and 17th, and the City of Peking on the 23rd. They will be loaded with troops and stores, and, needing no fitting, will be in port only a few days before they start again to Manila.

Stenographer Marx.

B. L. Marx, who has for over three years been the efficient secretary of the Executive Council, will retire from the position this week. Mr. Marx goes to the law office of F. M. Hatch. In his position with the Cabinet Mr. Marx has been a hard worker and has always been courteous and obliging to those with whom he came in contact. He will be missed about the Foreign Office and President's room. Mr. Marx was in the '95 "affair" here and afterwards made a trip to the States with Minister Cooper. Before going to the office of Mr. Hatch the stenographer will have a vacation on Kauai.

IT IS HARD WORK

Ostrom Boys Tell of Klondike Travel and Hardship.

THEY DO DRAFT HORSE DUTY

Report to the Kohala Company. Boats Made—One Named Hawaii. Young Men in Good Health.

Tagish House, May 10th, 1898. Mr. Lindsay, Secretary Kohala Klondike Company.

Dear Friend:—I intended writing you from Victoria before leaving, but owing to the hurry of our departure, it was forgotten. In Skagway, too, we were in such haste to get away that I neglected it again. Since leaving Skagway of course the confusion of camp life on the trail is ample excuse for my neglect. However, I will now try to make amends for not writing before by writing a long letter now.

We left Victoria on the 9th of March, on the Danube, which is supposed to be one of the best steamers running out of Victoria on this route. There were about 200 passengers aboard and they were all crowded together like hogs. There were about four times as many cabin passengers as there was table accommodation for, so each meal there was a grand rush and scramble for places, equaling any foot ball game ever played. The food, too, was poor and yet the company charge \$50 a ticket. We were a little over five days coming up and except for the accommodations enjoyed the trip very much, as the weather was mild, sea smooth, and scenery very fine.

We did not stay but two days in Skagway, leaving as soon as we could pass our papers through the custom house. There was no snow in Skagway nor for about twelve miles on the trail above, so we decided that it would be best to hire our goods packed to the summit, as we had to pay a convoy \$6 per day to go with us, and packers could make the trip in one day.

We left Skagway on the 17th of March with our outfits packed on mules, and arrived at the summit at 2 o'clock the same day. There was no wood at the summit nor for eight miles beyond, so we returned about two miles on the back trail and camped for the night. The next day we pushed on eight miles this side of the summit, where we made our first cache.

Well I shall not attempt to describe in detail the incidents of our trip thus far, as it would fill a book, but merely state that it has not been entirely one of pleasure. We have worked like horses with only two days off, when we were kept in by a blizzard.

We have dragged loads that would stagger a horse, moving on one occasion 1,120 pounds a distance of twelve miles, after having walked that distance with an empty sled. At another time we carried 1,600 pounds a distance of ten miles and walked back. We are now camped three miles above the river, which flows out of Tagish lake. We have completed our boats and expect to pull up stakes in the morning and start down the lake and river.

We built our boats eight miles above this point and dragged them down over the ice to this point, where we caulked and pitched them. One of our boats is seventeen feet long and three feet beam, the other is twenty-five feet long with seven feet beam.

We might as well have left Skagway in January, as the trail was better than when we came over it and the hardship would not have been any greater. At that time of the year one would fear nothing except the cold, while later the weather is more changeable, a blizzard one day and sunshine another, making it much more trying than steady cold. Then, too, there are snow slides at this time of the year. I suppose you have heard of the Dyea disaster before now. The last accounts we have received were that ninety-seven bodies had been taken out already and there is no knowing how many more there are under the snow yet. We are now out of reach of all disasters of such nature and have nothing to fear but the rapids. Our boat is strong and although she may not be yachtlike as some, she is very seaworthy and we have every confidence in our ability to handle her. We will pour a cup of coffee over her bow and name her the Hawaii, and though her christening may not be accompanied with all the usual fetes, we hope she will bear us safely down the river to the fortune that awaits us on the Klondike.

So far we have spent a little more than half of our grub stake, but we have a good long year's supply and plenty to buy another when that is gone.

Well as it is nearly bed time, although the sun has just gone down, I will say good night. Give my regards to the boys. I will write again on Dawson. We expect to go sit in through and will be there before we receive this letter. Yours truly,
GEORGE T. Ostrom.

No Privateer.

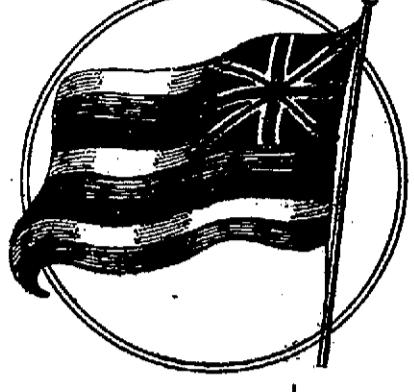
VANCOUVER, B. C., July 23.—Her Majesty's torpedo boat destroyer Sparrow Hawk returned today after a fruitless cruise in the North Pacific for an alleged privateer.

FLAG OF HAWAII

Ensign That Has Long Fleeted
Over These Islands.

FROM TIME OF KAMEHAMEHA I

Mystery Concerning Design—Mentions of First Use—The Art Suggestion of a Russian.



(Thrum's Annual, 1880.)

We exceedingly regret to report an unsuccessful search for the history of the present flag of these Islands, the time of its adoption and the parties interested in its formation; but after diligent inquiries and research through volumes of voyages, histories, periodicals and manuscript journals during the past three years, we have to acknowledge the main fact lost in oblivion, while reference thereto in various voyages and histories are confusing and contradictory.

There is a general idea and belief among many of our old Residents that the present Hawaiian flag was made by the late Capt. Alex. Adams before his voyage to China in the brig Kaahumanu, in 1817 and was by him first flown not only in the Chinese waters, but on the coast of California. Others again have the impression that a flag was brought from China by him; but we can gather no information corroborative as to who was authorized in Chinese waters to design a flag for this, even small kingdom, though the description given, viz: A St. George and St. Andrew's cross in the corner filled in with blue, with a field consisting of red and white stripes, shows almost virtually the East India flag. Referring to Capt. Adams' journal, we find the following mention only, that touches upon the points in question: "April 1816 the King of these Islands, having a strong passion to purchase the brig (Forrester of London) and expressing the same, Capt. Ebbets and myself were accordingly deputed to treat with him, but he would not purchase her without I would enter his service as her commander. I reluctantly acquiesced, the brig being given up to him at Kealakekua, and called by him Kaahumanu..... I was accordingly honored on taking command with the flag of his Majesty and a salute of eleven guns."

This certainly refutes the general belief that the flag was made by Capt. Adams, as his own narrative shows a flag to have been here before him; but whether the present one or some other, we cannot gather, for it is evident that there has been more than one. In another portion of his journal is an allusion to this—but also without description—that has been given rise to the view of his making the flag, where at Waimea, Kauai at which port he had touched from Honolulu for supplies, en route for China, he notes: "March 12, 1817..... Gave the King our ensign to hoist in lieu of the Russian, who said it was on account of his having no other."

It is but natural to mind that the allusion here is to the King of Kauai, and not Kamehameha, as Kauai was under its own King till 1825, and his possession of Russian flag while the principal town was occupied by a Russian colony, was not strange.

Finding these theories of Capt. Adams' artfully explicated by his own writings, a search was made in other directions, with the following result: Vancouver in his last visit, 1793, when he assured Kamehameha of England's friendship and protection, gave him an English flag, which we find by Archibald Bell in his "Voyage round the world, 1806-1812," as flying at the masthead. Diderot, 1751, says that the English colors were used, for he says: "The King's residence, built close upon the shore and surrounded by a palisade upon the land side, was distinguished by the British colors."

Jarves states (p. 46) describing the period of about 1800, speaks of the flag as "a striped ensign, with white, red, white, blue, and white stripes." This, however, is not corroborated by Lord Byron in his voyage of the Blonde in 1825, in which he describes the flag as follows: "On all days of ceremony the Sandwich flag is hoisted on the fort; it has seven white and red stripes, with the Union Jack in the corner (p. 221.)

This is almost the last in the flag before described, and confuses the searcher after truth as to when the several changes took place. If Jarvis is correct in the flag he describes, and he certainly was in a grave error, the transfer of the flag to the Blonde is to be as far as different one nine years later. The present flag has eight stripes, representing the eight Islands of the group—white, red, blue, with Union Jack in the corner. Capt. Hunt, who was here in the Basque in 1848, is said to have changed the relative position of the red and white stripes, placing the white on top in place of at the bottom, though there is a possibility of this being the time of adding the eighth stripe. Jarvis and Byron, mentioning only seven, Capt. Hunt is also accredited with designing the royal standard now in use.

(Thrum's Annual, 1880.)

The Annual for 1880 contained an article on the Hawaiian flag, which, though acknowledged unsatisfactory from its incompleteness, was as full and reliable as the time and means at our disposal allowed.

By the courtesy of G. D. Gilman, Esq., of Boston, and the kind researches of Hon. J. Mott-Smith, Hawaiian Commissioner at Washington, both former residents of these Islands, the following extract from the Polynesian of May 31, 1848, is received and is valuable as affording the time and authority of the latest change which, in the Annual of 1880, defined the period as 1845 and accredited its

alteration to Capt. Hunt, of H. B. M. S. Bellerophon.

"At the opening of the Legislative Council, May 25, 1845, the new national banner, was unfurled, differing little, however, from the former. It is: 'Octo. parted per fess, first fourth and seventh argent; second, fifth and eighth gules; third and sixth azure, for the right; fourth and eighth, or; a cross sable, with a cross saltire counter charged, quarterly, per saltire counter charged, argent and gules.'

The regulations concerning the flag as in use at this time, were compiled by Maj. Geo. C. Potter, of President Dole's staff. The law was passed quite recently.

The Advertiser has been able to get quite definite account of the change by Kamehameha from the British to the Hawaiian flag. The departure was suggested by a Russian and this was during the war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain. The Russian pointed out to the Monarch that display of the British flag here would indicate a declaration of war with that nation in the war then being waged. Kamehameha saw the force of this at once and hastened to make a change.

FAIR AND FIRM.

An Anecdote of Kamehameha I, the Warrior King. (Thrum's Annual).

The following story, illustrative of manners and customs of the olden times, narrated to us a short time since, is interesting, as showing remarkable traits in the character of Kamehameha I, the warrior King, and which, we believe, has never before been in print.

In the early days of foreign intercourse with these Islands, it was the custom that all trading with the vessels should be done first with the King, then the Chiefs, according to their rank and station, and after them the Commoners.

At the time of Captain Barber's visit to Honolulu, in the brig Arthur this custom prevailed, and in accordance therewith, a short time after his arrival, he was visited by Kamehameha, where a number of foreigners were testing and lauding the good qualities of the Captain's rum, which he had for trade. On the King being seated, he early negotiated for and concluded a purchase, the same to be delivered him the following day, but before leaving, desired to have a couple of bottles of the rum, which was readily handed him, presuming it to be for the night's use in a carousal. Nearly the next day the King came aboard, accompanied by his retinue, with his various containers, and seated himself in a chair on deck, to superintend the transfer of his purchase. After watching the operation closely for a short time, and perceiving a difference of color from what was shown him, he despatched an attendant for one of the bottles obtained the day previous, on receipt of which he suspended the measuring operation, called for a glass, and received some of the rum from the open cask, then into another glass he poured some from the bottle. These he placed side by side, held them up to the light, sniffs of them, tasted them, then coolly said: "Barber! here no all the same," eyeing him closely all the while. Barber saw he was detected in his attempt to palm off what he had weakened, but endeavored to pacify the King by assuring him it was some mistake, and he would have a case of the better kind brought up. This, however, was all to no purpose, for the King ordered all his containers to be emptied back, and his people to their canoes, and thus left the vessel, telling the chiefs they might trade if they desired, he had got all he wanted. But, strange to say, there can be no holier thrill than that which the flag of our country inspires in every patriot's breast."

An American poet has aptly termed our banner the "Scarlet Veined." It seems like a channel through which the heart throbs of a mighty nation impel the life giving, liberty loving fluid of its people. It generates the atmosphere of freedom that we breathe; it creates the higher impulses which we absorb; it speaks to the highest and to the most lowly in the same even tone of power, of steadfastness, of unalterable and unqualified promise.

Tradition asserts that the prophet of old were no more directly inspired than was our own Washington in its selection. Picture those grand men, our national creators, as they were gathered together in that grim old Philadelphia chamber, to consult and agree upon the adoption of a national emblem, as they had been directed to do by the Continental Congress. There were as many designs as there were men at that solemn conclave, and yet to Washington, upon whom all eyes rested, all hearts depended, every thought concentrated, there was not among them one which conveyed his heart's exalted hopes for the future of his country.

He alone submitted no design. He had imitated many, but was satisfied with none; and at last, perplexed, he rose in his place, so to state. Just then the sunlight streamed through the diamond paned window of the gable, high above his heads, and fell upon the table before him. The prismatic gleams became colored and reflected themselves into shape before his eyes. The framework of the window separated the burst of light in their descent, so that when they met again upon the table they became stripes of red and white. Washington raised his eyes, and through the window saw the blue dome of heaven beyond, where so many stars upon the field, he had watched the glimmering stars. Instantly he saw the flag of freedom.

History has not recorded the words in which he gave the fruits of his inspiration to that august assembly, but with one voice his suggestions were adopted, and on the 14th of June, 1776, Congress received "the Flag of the United States."

It is only fair to add that there is another account of the source from which the name of the Stars and Stripes was derived, according to which it is of English origin, but perhaps more historical. It is pointed out that Washington's coat of arms consisted of stars and stripes, and that either he or, more probably, some other member of the committee—in fact the originator of the design—adopted these heraldic emblems as no less appropriate to the banner of the army to be commanded.

It is also as it may, historians agree that, some time during the first days of that eventful June, Washington, accompanied by other members of the committee, called upon Mr. Elias B. Ross at 233 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and a rough draft which he had made she prepared the first flag. Washington's design contained stars of six points, but Mrs. Ross thought that five points would make them more symmetrical. She completed the flag in twenty-four hours, and was received with enthusiasm wherever she went. Better days were manufactured for the government for many years, and was succeeded by her children.

A volume could be written upon the early history of the Stars and Stripes. There has been much controversy as to its first appearance on the field of battle.

John Paul Jones, the pugnacious Scot who afterwards became famous as captain of the Bonhomme Richard, but this must have been one of the earlier banners, as the final pattern had not been adopted when Jones was serving as Lieutenant on the Revolutionary fleet.

Alfred John Adams, the famous American for a New England officer, 1807, he said, "that the first American flag was hoisted by Captain John Manly, and the first British flag was struck to him."

Manly was a Massachusetts native schooner, the L. C. captured the vessel, ship Nancy, almost at the commencement of the war, the first flag of the nine free states, of which several different patterns were flown as early as the battle of Bunker Hill.

It was probably at Fort Schuyler, then occupied by the British, that the Stars and Stripes received its baptism of fire. The beleaguered patriots had some dim-

ABOUT OLD GLORY

Flag That is Being Carried Now to Many New Lands.

HISTORY OF NATIONAL BANNER

Recently Compiled Account—Claim of Paul Jones—Flag Has Age—An Inspiring Emblem.



BY FREDERIC VAN RENNSLAER DEY.

"The star spangled banner, oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

The mysterious influence of patriotism has its fountain head in the flag of our country. It gleams upon us from the stars; it is fastened to our existence by the immovable, unchangeable stripes. Its brilliant red teaches us to remember the heroes who brought it into existence to symbolize the birth of freedom. Its cerulean blue is emblematic of truth, of honor, of principle, and of that kind of glory which is everlasting. Its spotless white typifies the purity of purpose which actuated our forefathers who conceived it.

"Old Glory" is among the oldest of flags, although it is one of the youngest of nations. The present flag of Spain was adopted in 1785; the tricolor of France in 1794; the Union Jack of Great Britain, in 1801; the banner of Portugal, in 1808; of Italy, in 1848, and of the German Empire, in 1871. It is claimed for the Stars and Stripes and not for the United States, that it is the oldest of the flags of the world.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 66.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1995.

RULE OF FUTURE

Views of Men Who Will Practically Legislate for Hawaii.

ENTER UPON WORK UNHAMPERED

Program of Commission—Organization—Private Sittings—Chairman Culom—To Visit Islands.

COMMISSION PROGRAM.

At 9:30 this morning the Hawaiian Commission will meet at the home of Justice Frear, in Punahoa. President Dole and Justice Frear will be there qualified as members by taking an oath. The oaths of office of Senators Culom and Morgan and Representative Hitt are already on file at Washington. The residence of Justice Frear is visited because that gentleman is ill. So soon as all members are regularly listed the Commission will proceed to elect a secretary, a stenographer and a sergeant-at-arms. Senator Culom is chairman. The men for the clerical positions and the sergeant-at-arms have been brought from Washington.

Senator Culom and Congressman Hitt are at the Hawaiian hotel. Senator Morgan is the guest of S. M. Ballou at Overseas.

So soon as the formalities at the residence of Justice Frear are finished the four other members of the Commission will adjourn to the Hall of the House, the old Throne Room, in the Executive Building and there hold the opening business session. There are no plans for conference further than this.

Next week the Commission will visit Hawaii. They will be on the big Island six or seven days. The Commission will later make trips to Maui and Kauai and may also see Molokai.

THE CHAIRMAN.

One has to but catch a glimpse of Senator Culom to understand why he has the reputation of being one of the most active members of the upper house of the Congress of the United States. He is a middle-aged man of almost youthful presence or manner, is decidedly pleasant, is frank and quick, rather in expression and "appears" to be always on the alert, to be "up to his work." The Senator spoke freely upon almost all subjects introduced.

Senator Culom said that the sessions of the Commission would be private excepting when there were hearings. When individuals or delegations wish to present views or open up discussions, either in person, by spokesman or by attorney, the hall will be open to all. The Senator gave the impression on inference that hearings would be granted to all having any reasonable claims.

The work of the Commission will not be of a secret nature, but it is felt the business can be transacted more expeditiously and better in every way by having closed doors. Many views that will be tentative will be expressed and there may be sudden changes at times. The body is a small one, there will be no speechmaking. The members will simply sit about a table and proceed with their task in more of a conversational than any other manner.

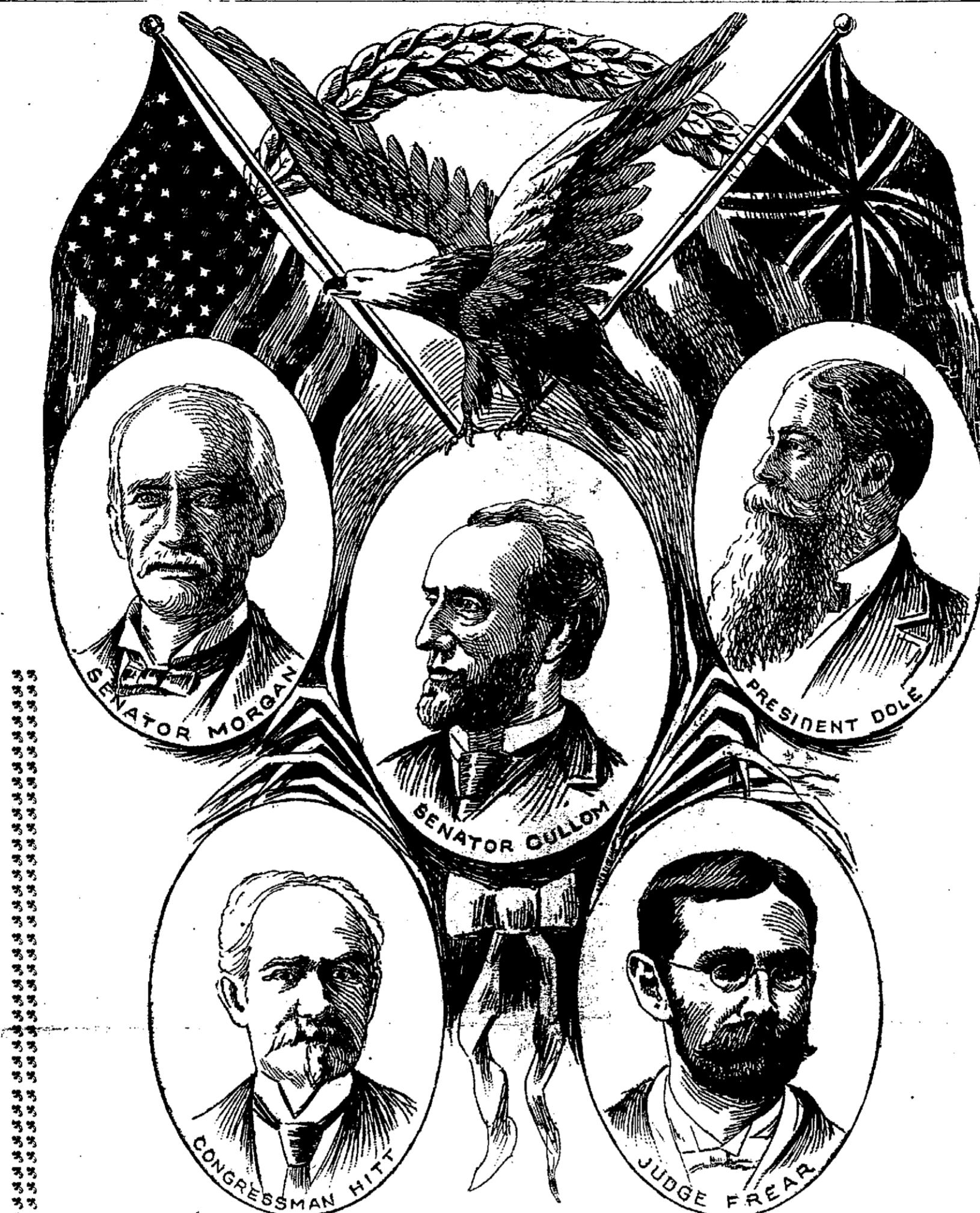
It is likely, according to Senator Culom, that there will be prepared by the Commission one organic act corresponding to the constitution of a state, describing the territory, the manner, method and limitations of legislation. This organic act will be supplemented by many congressional laws, bearing upon customs, land, taxation, the Judiciary, etc. It is by no means contemplated that there shall be any radical changes in the system here.

THE CONGRESSMAN.

Mr. Hitt, member of the House of Representatives at Washington, is a man who for years has made a special study of the relations of the United States with other countries and who has always been known to hold and use positive views on foreign policy. He has long been an ardent annexationist and is greatly pleased that the American flag is now floating over the Islands. Mr. Hitt has been a hard worker at Washington as Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and was regarded by President McKinley as having peculiar qualifications for service on the Hawaiian Commission. The Congressman has been in public life many years, is a typical American of what might be called the legislative class. He has been called a "good mixer" and is one of the most approachable of men. He has almost white hair, but a springy step and a bright eye, and of course a strong intellect at its best. He is a close observer, and is credited with being a clear, rapid and impartial reasoner. Mr. Hitt is a man practical in his ideas of legislation and government and will most likely be in favor of recommending for Hawaii such a rule as the conditions, review of the past and estimate of the future suggest as best for all the people and for the interests of the United States.

HAWAII'S OLD FRIEND.

Senator Morgan looks in much better health and is in much better health than when here before. He was glad to meet his old friends and gave a



THE FIVE COMMISSIONERS.

These are the faces of the men selected by President McKinley to prepare for submission to Congress at Washington the drafts of acts for the organization and government of Hawaii as an element of the American Union.

cordial welcome to the new ones calling to converse with him or to pay respects to the distinguished American.

Mr. Morgan is one of the best known members of the Senate in the mainland as he is the best known here. He is intensely in earnest in all that concerns Hawaii. He said yesterday that his views on the Islands and what should be done for the future were or ought to be familiar to all who have had an interest. He believes there is a place here for a model Government, but would not be in favor of such changes as would unbalance affairs or create confusion or disturbance of business, social, political, educational systems. The Senator made a study of Hawaii when here before and intends to pursue the subject with all the ardor that has marked his handling of issues during his long career as a Senator.

THE PRESIDENT.

The three commissioners from the States met President Dole and his Cabinet at the Executive Building by appointment yesterday afternoon. The compliments of the President and his colleagues had been sent to the Senator and the Representative earlier in the day. The informal conference in the President's room was a pleasant affair. At its conclusion, with results reached as given above, the visitors were shown through the building and when the Treasury was reached Mr. Hitt asked about the liabilities. President Dole, when the three commissioners had gone, said, with Ministers Cooper, Damon, King and Smith that

it was a privilege to have here such representative members of Congress as President McKinley had selected for the work here. There had been no difficulty at all in arranging for a day ahead and Mr. Dole said that at the session today it was likely there would be outlined a plan for a considerable time. For himself, and he believed he could say the same for Justice Frear, the Hawaiian members would agree at once to arrangements that would best suit the visitors. President Dole has

American Postage.

Postmaster General Oat, upon request from Washington, has inaugurated here American postal rates for soldiers and sailors. This means two cents instead of five for the ordinary letters of the boys in blue and the blue jackets and marines. The frank or penalty letters of such citizens of the United States as are entitled to use the same, will pass hereafter through the post office here the same as in the

APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE HERE.

Minor Positions Will be Filled Same as Before.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The terms of office of about all the District Judges in the Islands expire on the first of next month. This brings

to the administration at once the question of appointments under the new political condition. These district judges will continue in their positions.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday forenoon it was decided, after much discussion, to make minor appointments here the same as before the flag change. An inquiry on the subject will go forward to Washington today.

The interpretation of the Cabinet here on the proclamation so far as it appears to apply is that President McKinley does not propose to handle the minor offices here but only, in accordance with the proclamation, to fill such vacancies as he may himself create.

There are three vacancies at present in the Park Commission. Paul Isenberg resigned when he became a member of the Legislature. The terms of Frank Hustace and E. S. Cunha have expired.

A member of the ministry here said yesterday that in the matter of appointments it was believed that President McKinley intended that the chiefs of departments should continue to select their officials the same as under the old flag. Otherwise there would be much business confusion, including often waits of many months.

Illness in Japan.

From the beginning of 1898 up to the 26th of July, the cases of dysentery throughout the Japanese Empire numbered 9,378 with 1,595 deaths. Two cases of cholera appeared in Tokyo, July 10.

ARIZONA AND SCANDIA.

Will Be Along in a Few Days With Troops for Merritt.

When the Mariposa left San Francisco it was expected that the Arizona

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On the Arizona will probably be recruited for various organizations now in the field, regiments of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third United States Infantry and a large number of the hospital corps, who will take with them extensive supplies for an establishment in Manila. The Red Cross Society will send besides quantities of delicacies and luxuries for the sick.

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Stenographer Marx.

B. L. Marx, who has for over three years been the efficient secretary of the Executive Council, will retire from the position this week. Mr. Marx goes to the law office of F. M. Hatch. In his position with the Cabinet Mr. Marx has been a hard worker and has always been courteous and obliging to those with whom he came in contact. He will be missed about the Foreign Office and President's room. Mr. Marx was in the '95 "affair" here and afterwards made a trip to the States with Minister Cooper. Before going to the office of Mr. Hatch the stenographer will have a vacation on Kauai.

IT IS HARD WORK

Ostrom Boys Tell of Klondike Travel and Hardship.

THEY DO DRAFT HORSE DUTY

Report to the Kohala Company. Boats Made—One Named Hawaii. Young Men in Good Health.

Tagish House, May 10th, 1898.

Mr. Lindsay, Secretary Kohala Klondike Company.

Dear Friend:—I intended writing you from Victoria before leaving, but owing to the hurry of our departure, it was forgotten. In Skagway, too, we were in such haste to get away that I neglected it again. Since leaving Skagway of course the confusion of camp life on the trail is ample excuse for my neglect. However, I will now try to make amends for not writing before by writing a long letter now.

We left Victoria on the 9th of March, on the Danube, which is supposed to be one of the best steamers running out of Victoria on this route. There were about 200 passengers aboard and they were all crowded together like hogs. There were about four times as many cabin passengers as there was table accommodation for, so each meal there was a grand rush and scramble for places, equaling four foot ball game ever played. The food, too, was poor and yet the company charge \$50 a ticket. We were a little over five days coming up and except for the accommodations enjoyed the trip very much, as the weather was mild, sea smooth, and scenery very fine.

We did not stay but two days in Skagway, leaving as soon as we could pass our papers through the custom house. There was no snow in Skagway nor for about twelve miles on the trail above, so we decided that it would be best to hire our goods packed to the summit, as we had to pay a convoy \$6 per day to go with us, and packers could make the trip in one day.

We left Skagway on the 17th of March with our outfit packed on mules, and arrived at the summit at 2 o'clock the same day. There was no wood at the summit nor for eight miles beyond, so we returned about two miles on the back trail and camped for the night. The next day we pushed on eight miles this side of the summit, where we made our first cache.

Well I shall not attempt to describe in detail the incidents of our trip thus far, as it would fill a book, but merely state that it has not been entirely one of pleasure. We have worked like horses with only two days off, when we were kept in by a blizzard.

We have dragged loads that would stagger a horse, moving on one occasion 1,120 pounds a distance of twelve miles, after having walked that distance with an empty sled. At another time we carried 1,600 pounds a distance of ten miles and walked back. We are now camped three miles above the river, which flows out of Tagish lake. We have completed our boats and expect to pull up stakes in the morning and start down the lake and river.

We built our boats eight miles above this point and dragged them down over the ice to this point, where we caulked and pitched them. One of our boats is seventeen feet long and three feet beam, the other is twenty-five feet long with seven feet beam.

We might as well

A PROTOCOL READY

High Officials Believe That Peace
Is Now Assured.

SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF TERMS

Word From Madrid Awaited—Armistice to Ensure—Hard and Fast Conditions Made.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A special to the World from Washington says: The Department of State has been informally notified that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, has received authority to sign the protocol on behalf of the Spanish Government. In diplomatic circles the statement is made that the French Ambassador received his authority tonight and will tomorrow formally attach his signature to the instrument.

This document was drawn up today, and when it is signed hostilities will cease.

Secretary Day stated today that a protocol had been agreed upon embodying the proposed terms for the treaty of peace and that the protocol would be executed.

In substance the protocol provides for the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from Cuba, cession of Porto Rico to the United States, cession to the United States of an island in the Ladrones and surrender to the United States of the city, bay and harbor of Manila, to be held pending the negotiation of the treaty of peace. These are the American terms without qualifications. All suggestions contained in the Spanish note as to the Cuban debt and other matters are utterly ignored in the protocol.

Every high official of the Government, from the President down, regards peace as assured. Cambon has provisionally agreed to the terms of the protocol in behalf of Spain, and has cabled to Madrid for authority to attach his signature to the document as Spain's representative. It is regarded as certain in Administration circles that this consent will be given immediately, and that the formal signing of the protocol will occur shortly.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—So far as can be gathered, but one name has been positively determined upon for members of the Peace Commission, namely, that of Secretary Day who will head the Commission. Beyond that point there is no certainty, although some prominent names have been brought forward. Woodford, late Minister to Spain, has been so mentioned.

One of the names that finds universal approval among persons versed in diplomacy is that of Eustis, ex-Emperor to France, whose stanch Americanism, combined with diplomatic knowledge and legal ability, are urged as fitting him especially for appointment as Peace Commissioner.

STRIPPING FOR ACTION

NEW YORK, August 9.—A copy-righted dispatch to the World dated Manila, August 4th, via Hongkong, August 9th, says:

The United States monitor Monterey arrived here today. Manila will fall as soon as the monitor Monadnock comes here. She is expected by next Thursday.

Admiral Dewey's ships are stripping for action. Owing to the high wind and heavy seas the troops of the third expedition have not yet landed. Two lighters were capsized in the attempt and three natives were drowned. Immediately after the arrival of the expedition General Merritt organized all his forces for an attack on Manila. The troops were formed into one division under command of General Anderson.

HAD A LITTLE SCRAP

COAMO (Porto Rico) August 10 (via Ponce) — Troop C of New York pursued the party of fleeing Spanish engineers after the capture of Coamo yesterday a distance of four miles along the road to Albonito. The Americans were checked at the Cauon river, where the Spaniards had blown up the bridge and were sheltered from a Spanish battery on the crest of the Azoite mountain. The dismounted cavalry returned the fire, receiving no damage and holding the positions. A battalion of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers went to their support.

TACOMA COMING

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The ship Tacoma sailed today for Manila, with horses and mules for Gen. Merritt's army. She is expected to reach Honolulu about August 20.

EVE OF BATTLE

PONCE (St. Thomas), August 8.—General Merritt is slowly but surely closing in on San Juan. His army, in five sections, is more advanced ground every day. The General has the Spaniards in a tight corner. Several thousand Spanish troops are still at Albonito, and unless they make a hasty flight for San Juan, they will be captured. General Merritt will be ready to take San Juan.

SPANIARDS SENT HOME

WASHINGTON, August 8.—Information was received by Adjutant-General Corbin from Colonel Humphrey, in charge of the transportation arrange-

ments at Santiago, that the Spanish hospital ship Alcante sailed from there today with 800 of the Spanish prisoners for Spain. The Alcante carries a majority of the sick and wounded of General Toral's army. Others follow at once.

WILL PAROLE PRISONERS.

NEW YORK, August 8.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The United States has magnanimously offered to parole the 1,300 Spanish naval prisoners taken at the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet whenever Spain is ready to repatriate them, with the exception of the officers who are enjoying American hospitality within the limits of Annapolis.

SICK IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The War Department tonight made public the following from General Shafter:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 10.—Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington: Sanitary report for August 9th: Total number of sick, 2,830; total number of fever cases, 2,043; total number of new cases, 233; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 327.

SAMPSON A LIGHTWEIGHT.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Captain Philip of the battle-ship Texas yesterday visited the family of Admiral Sampson at Glenridge, N. J., and told Mrs. Sampson that the Admiral was in the best of health, but the tropical heat had reduced his weight from 170 to 130 pounds.

CURZON APPOINTED.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Foreign Office this evening formally announced the appointment of George N. Curzon, until now the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, as Viceroy of India, in succession to the Earl of Elgin.

PEACE SIGN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The naval officers have made up their minds that peace is at hand and are planning for a reduction of the naval establishment to a peace basis. The first step to be taken will be the retirement of the monitors from active service.

FORMAL SURRENDER.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The Sun's advices from Guantanamo say: The city was formally surrendered to the Americans today. Brigadier-General Ewers took possession as Military Governor and the Spaniards evacuated the blockhouses.

E. J. PHELPS.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 10.—E. J. Phelps, the former Minister to England and professor of law at Yale University, is seriously ill at North Bennington. The trouble is in the region of the heart and physicians are in constant attendance.

THE POPE ILL.

ROME, August 10.—Owing to the sudden fall in the temperature the Pope has contracted an internal chill. On the advice of his physician, Dr. Lapponi, who recommended rest, his holiness has suspended all audiences.

CAPT. BARKER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Capt. Albert S. Barker has been detached from the command of the cruiser Newark and ordered to take charge of the battleship Oregon, filling the vacancy made by the invaliding of Capt. Clark.

WASTE OF MONEY

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Spanish Government has asked Messrs. Firth & Son of Sheffield to supply it with 220 thirteen-inch shells.

TORAL'S REWARD

NEW YORK, August 9.—A Sun cable from Madrid says: Preliminary steps have been taken to court-martial Gen. Toral, who surrendered to Shafter.

IN SOUTH AMERICA

PANAMA (Columbia) August 9.—Advices from Guatemala state that Government troops won in encounters at Quetzaltenango and Olos at a loss of eighty killed to 120 of the enemy.

A Cannon for Hilo.

As Hilo is without harbor defenses and was compelled to rig up anvils to fire an annexation salute, the Government has decided to send a cannon to the town. For this purpose the acting adjutant general, Maj. Geo C. Potter, has issued an order directing that one of the Austrian mountain pieces be sent by the first boat to the capital of the Island of Hawaii. There are four of these small guns and one or all can easily be spared. The large battery of eight heavy Austrian field pieces remains undisturbed. Recently at Hilo national salute planned was a failure on account of something going wrong with the machinery of the anvil chorus.

GEORGE EBERS IS DEAD.

Famous of His Works on Egyptology and His Novels.

MUNICH (Bavaria) August 8.—A dispatch from the Villa Ebers, near this place announces the death of George Ebers, the Egyptologist and novelist.

George Ebers was born in Berlin in 1837. He devoted nearly all his life to ancient history especially the records of Egyptian civilization. His works made him famous among archaeologists and in 1870 he was installed as professor of Egyptology at the University of Leipzig where he remained nineteen years. It was while carrying on his work that he made his name a household word in many countries. His best stories are "An Egyptian Princess" ("Uada") and "Sarapis". During the last years of his life he was physically helpless through paralytic of the lower limbs.

MIDNIGHT BATTLE

Spaniards Attack American Troops in Trenches.

Stars and Stripes Victorious—Heavy Spanish Loss—Nine Americans.

NEW YORK, August 9.—A copyrighted cablegram from Manila bay, August 4th, via Hongkong, August 9th, to the Evening World, gives the following particulars of the fighting near Malate on the night of July 31st:

General Greene's force numbering 4,000 men, had been advancing and intrenching. The arrival of the third expedition filled the Spaniards with rage, and they stood to give battle before Camp Dewey could be re-enforced. The trenches extended from the beach, 300 yards to the left flank of the insurgents.

Sunday was the insurgent feast day, and their left flank withdrew, leaving the American right flank exposed. Companies A and B of the Tenth Pennsylvania and the Utah battery were ordered to re-enforce the right flank. In the midst of a raging typhoon, with a tremendous downpour of rain, the enemy's force, estimated at 3,000 men, attempted to surprise the camp. Our pickets were driven in and the trenches assailed.

The brave Pennsylvania men never flinched, but stood their ground under a withering fire. The Utah Battery, the First California Regiment, with two companies of the Third Artillery, who fight with rifles, were sent up to re-enforce the Pennsylvanians. The enemy were on top of the trenches when these re-enforcements arrived, and never was the discipline of the regulars better demonstrated than by the work of the Third Artillery under Captain O'Hara. Nothing could be seen but flashes of Mauser rifles. Men ran right up to the attacking Spaniards and mowed them down with regular volleys.

The Utah battery, under Captain Young, covered itself with glory. The men pulled their guns through mud axle deep. Two guns were sent around on the flank and poured in a destructive enfilading fire. The enemy was repulsed and retreated in disorder. Our infantry had exhausted its ammunition and did not follow the enemy.

Not an inch of ground was lost, but the scenes in the trenches was one never to be forgotten. During flashes of lightning, the dead and wounded could be seen lying in blood-red water, but neither the elements of heaven nor the destructive power of man could wring a cry of protest from the wounded. They encouraged their comrades to fight and handed over their cartridge belts.

During the night the Spanish scouts were seen carrying off the dead and wounded of the enemy. The American dead were buried next day in the convent of Maracaban.

On the night of August 1st, the fighting was renewed, but the enemy had been taught a lesson and made the attack at long range with heavy artillery. The Utah battery replied and the artillery duel lasted an hour. One man was killed. He was Fred Springstead of the First Colorado, and two men were wounded.

On the night of August 2d the artillery duel was renewed. Two men were badly wounded and are this morning reported dead, which brings the total dead to thirteen, with ten in the hospital mortally hurt.

The list of dead and wounded as reported by General Merritt is as follows:

Tenth Pennsylvania—John Brady, Walter Brown

United States Infantry—William E. Branton, Jacob Hull, Jesse Noss, William Stillwagon

First California—Maurice Just, Third Artillery—Eli Dawson

First Colorado—Fred. Springstead

Seriously wounded—Tenth Pennsylvania—Sergeant Alva Walter, Privates Lee Snyder, Victor Holmes, C. S. Carter, Arthur Johnson

First California—Captain R. Richter, Private J. C. Edwards

Third Artillery—Privates Charles Winfield and J. A. McElroth

Thirty-eight were slightly wounded.

Secretary Alger regards the Malate as the beginning of the general attack on the Philippine capital.

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Seriously wounded—Tenth Pennsylvania—Sergeant Alva Walter, Privates Lee Snyder, Victor Holmes, C. S. Carter, Arthur Johnson

First California—Captain R. Richter, Private J. C. Edwards

Third Artillery—Privates Charles Winfield and J. A. McElroth

Thirty-eight were slightly wounded.

Secretary Alger regards the Malate as the beginning of the general attack on the Philippine capital.

The list of dead and wounded as reported by General Merritt is as follows:

Tenth Pennsylvania—John Brady, Walter Brown

United States Infantry—William E. Branton, Jacob Hull, Jesse Noss, William Stillwagon

First California—Maurice Just, Third Artillery—Eli Dawson

First Colorado—Fred. Springstead

Seriously wounded—Tenth Pennsylvania—Sergeant Alva Walter, Privates Lee Snyder, Victor Holmes, C. S. Carter, Arthur Johnson

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EUROPE'S BIG MAN

Career of Prince Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor.

ACTIVE FROM HIS YOUTH

Birth and Education—Was Always a Fighter—Principal Undertakings of His Career.

Prince Bismarck came of an old and distinguished family, many of whose members attained prominence in military and political life. He was born on April 1, 1815, at Schonhausen, in Brandenburg. His father's family belonged to the lower nobility, and his mother was the daughter of Ludwig Menken, Privy Counselor of Frederick the Great and a very liberal minded man.

At the early age of six years Otto Edward Leopold Bismarck-Schonhausen—for such was the full name of the future unifier and ruler of the destinies of the German Empire—was placed in a boarding-school in Berlin, and at twelve he entered a gymnasium, where his character, thoughts and methods of life were molded to a great extent by Dr. Provost and Dr. Bonnel, who took more than ordinary interest in the lad. He made wonderful advances in history, his favorite study, and rapidly acquired a practical knowledge of English and French, surprising in later years both Lord Beaconsfield and Napoleon III with the fluency with which he used those languages.

While pursuing his studies with great avidity he did not neglect his physical development. He was an ardent devotee of all manly sports, in many of which he acquired a wonderful degree of proficiency. This was particularly true in regard to swordsmanship. At the age of 17 he entered the law department of the University of Göttingen, where he had a superabundance of practice as a swordsman, fighting twenty-eight duels in the course of three semesters, or eighteen months. In all of these encounters he drew blood from his opponents, and was himself only once wounded. The mark of that wound he ever after carried. It was on his left cheek.

Entering the University of Berlin in 1833, Bismarck soon after passed the requisite examination for professional life. However, he did not take up the practice of law, but retired to his estates in Pomerania, and there remained quietly for several years, occupying himself in guarding the family property interests.

It was not until 1847 that Bismarck began to attract some public attention. He was elected to the Prussian House of Burgesses, taking his stand as an ultra-loyalist. In 1851 he was chosen a representative of the new German Diet of Frankfort. This was the actual beginning of his renowned public career. At once displaying the most remarkable mental activity and manifesting a wonderful grasp of affairs of state, he clearly stated his views and distinctly set forth the chief characteristics of his most important political doctrines. He made a most marked impression, and the result was that he at once began exercising a strong influence among his colleagues. He mapped out a policy, which he ever afterward consistently and closely followed. He boldly opposed all revolutionary measures and ever having in view the best interests of Prussia, he boldly demanded that that country should have the same right in the Diet as had Austria.

Recalled from the Diet in 1859, Bismarck was sent as Minister to Russia. At the court of St. Petersburg he soon became an adept in the art of diplomacy. His ability as a diplomat was recognized, and in order to give him a thorough insight into French politics he was transferred to Paris in the spring of 1862. In the fall of that year he was recalled and given the portfolio of foreign affairs, and was made president of the Cabinet.

The reorganization of the army was a measure that caused a great deal of turbulence in the Parliament, which time and again refused to pass the needed appropriations. Bismarck repeatedly dissolved the Parliament, and finally to bring matters to a decided issue he notified that body that the Government would proceed to reorganize the army without its sanction.

Bismarck carried his point. The army was reorganized, although during four sessions the Parliament declined to vote its sanction, and upon each occasion was dissolved.

Upon the death of the King of Denmark, Bismarck seized the opportunity to aggrandize Prussia by claiming the Schleswig-Holstein Duchies for the Duke of Augustenburg, the idea being to incorporate them with Germany. The occupation of these duchies brought on the war between Prussia and Austria, and at the battle of Königgrätz, in 1866, Austria was overwhelmingly defeated. Prussia, under the skillful guidance of Bismarck, now assumed the leadership of the North German confederation, from which Austria was excluded.

The success of this strategic movement made Bismarck the most popular man in Germany. He had been universally disliked up to the culmination of the war with Austria. He was given full credit for all that resulted from that conflict. Prussia's sudden advancement to the front rank as a military nation was not only offensive but alarming to the French who seized upon the first slight pretext for declaring war.

The war of 1870-71 intensified the national feeling among the Germans, and

Bismarck, taking advantage of the situation, carried out his ideas of unification, the result being the new German empire. It was Bismarck who dictated the terms of peace with France, recovering to Germany Alsace-Lorraine and an indemnity of one billion dollars.

Bismarck, who had been made a Count in 1866, was now created Prince and Chancellor of the German Empire.

The Chancellor's aim now was to secure for the Empire a long term of peace and prosperity. Here again he showed himself a master of diplomacy. He succeeded in isolating France and formed strong alliances between Germany, Austria and Italy in the triple alliance—a combination that even a union between France and Russia would not be able to overcome. He entered upon a long and bitter conflict with the Vatican, whose power he believed to be dangerous to the Government, but he was finally obliged to somewhat modify his policy toward the Church of Rome.

In inaugurating the career of Germany as a colonizing power in 1884, Bismarck brought himself into brief conflict with Gladstone, who was then the English Premier. Bismarck never forgot to keep France isolated. That was the main object of his foreign policy. He also kept Europe in a peaceful state by combining the central powers into a peace league. This was to counteract any aggressiveness on the part of Russia and France, either singly or combined.

Early in 1890 the "Iron Chancellor" retired from public life, owing to differences of opinion between Emperor William II and himself. In 1894, however, they became reconciled, and upon the occasion of Bismarck's eightieth birthday, in 1895, the Emperor visited the famous statesman and cordially participated in the celebration of the event.

The German soldiers and officers fairly worshipped Bismarck, who never severed his connection with the army. He took more pride in being a soldier than in all the honors and decorations that were showered upon him by the potentates of the world.

Bismarck very seldom appeared in public without uniform and sword. He was rarely seen in citizen's dress. The students saw in him the German representative, and endeavored to imitate him.

THE CLARK FAMILY.

Coming With a Party to Join Commissioner Here

The family of Byron O. Clark, Commissioner of Agriculture, will arrive in Honolulu in the very near future. A late issue of the Pasadena Times has this to say:

"Mrs. Byron O. Clark and family left yesterday morning for Anaheim, where they visit with relatives until the time of leaving for Honolulu about the 8th instant. Miss Addie Clark remains here to complete a term in Throop, where she graduates next year. With Mrs. Clark and family go also a Mr. Ames, nurseryman, of Los Angeles, and Mr. Thomas, late of the California Cultivator. The party go to San Francisco by rail, and thence by sailing vessel. With Mr. and Mrs. Clark Hawaii gains and Pasadena loses most estimable citizens, talented, public-spirited and active in good works, who have been important factors in the upbuilding of this country and are well calculated to aid in the new one whither they go. The best wishes of a host of friends attend them."

FOOD INSPECTION

Some Work Being Done—Much Planning Ahead.

Dr. Day and Food Inspector Johnstone met last evening on the scheme of work for the department. A general plan was outlined, though the details were not finally decided upon. The first onslaught will be upon adulterated foods, and a record established of such, as well as the concerns handling them. Practical tests of staple goods will not be attempted until certain materials arrive from the East. This may be three or four weeks yet.

Mr. Johnstone is now established in his permanent quarters. He has around him a number of microscopes and a maze of scientific names, qualifications, etc. To follow him in his work one has to carry a dictionary as when reading Huxley. Thus far Mr. Johnstone has devoted his attention to analyses of food used in the departments of the Board of Health, particularly at Molo-



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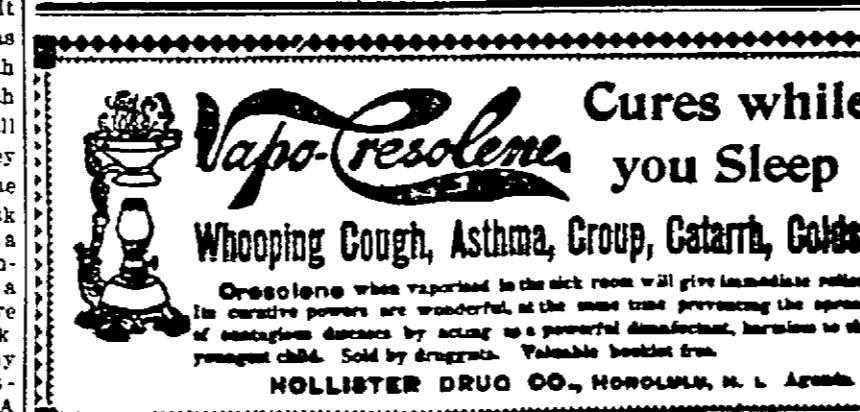
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Take us into your confidence when you are thinking of refurnishing. We'll save you something.

Models are perfect.

These sample Polished Oak Chamber Suites and sample pieces of Hall, Dining Room and Library Furniture are models of the best makes and best styles. That's why they're such big bargains—at the special prices.

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GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

Throw the responsibility on us—

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is a little, can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.
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Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleider" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a large and

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Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Bedgattas, Drills, Plushes, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

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Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Bibbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Bechstein & Seldner Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing slate, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rail (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers.

Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 18, 1898

IS HE "PRESIDENT?"

Some who are more troubled with the shadow than the substance of things, are under an unusual strain over the proper title which should be given to Mr. Dole at the present time. As the Islands are no longer a Republic, but merely a territory, such persons feel as if they were liable to arrest and imprisonment for crime if they failed to designate and use the appropriate title. The prevailing distress in the community ought to be alleviated. There was, indeed, a gross and inexcusable lack of statesmanship manifested in the Joint Resolution, in the omission of a paragraph designating Mr. Dole's title. Does it invalidate the entire document, and must the work of annexation be begun again?

The Joint Resolution declares that our municipal laws shall continue in full force until changed by Congress. As these municipal laws designated Mr. Dole as President, he must therefore remain President. He cannot escape from it. Even if he desires to be called "Governor," or "Cap'n," or even "Boss," he is barred by the law "President" he was, and President he must be, until Congress rises in its grandeur and a "Be it enacted," etc., plunges him down to the frightful depths of an ordinary governorship, or as the "Tired" men hope, into the black waters of oblivion.

It is urged that the Republic does not exist and therefore he cannot be President of it.

The word president designates one who conducts, manages, or executes. It is the title of an executive officer only. It does not signify any special function. An insurance company, a railway corporation, a base ball club, have presidents. The executive of a State is in every respect a president, but usage calls him governor.

Then until the Supreme Court of the United States settles the question of title, persons with consciences in the acute stage may safely speak of "President" Dole.

OAHU COLLEGE.

The annual catalogue of Oahu College has been issued.

What the course of study is, the high standing of its instructors, the reputation of its graduates is too well known here to require repetition. Several features in the course indicate its practical side. The course of training in Parliamentary usages and laws is especially valuable, in these days of debate and conventions.

There should be another department of study added to the course, to be known as the "Course in Observation," that is, the quick and intelligent use of the eye. Charles Dickens could observe and retain distinctly in his mind, more objects during an hour's walk along the streets of a city than the vast majority of men see and retain in a week, or a month, or a year, if they cover the very same ground. More than that, he could see not only the numerous physical objects, but also many of their relations to each other. He was like the Chinaman in the gold diggings, who get rich out of them after the intelligent white man is through with them.

The shallowness and incompleteness of the ordinary education in this respect might well be illustrated by placing one of the "well educated" people on the witness stand and demanding what he or she had seen during the day, and following the inquiry with a comparison of what existed and might have been seen. The exhibition would be shameful, humiliating, as any one of us will say who has candidly tested himself on the point.

One who studies physical science in its relation to financial profit knows the important bearing the keen sense of observation has on the fortunes of men. For instance, a young man with a slight knowledge of mineralogy and a quick eye was crossing the dry bed of a stream in Florida, not many years ago, and noticed a stone the size of a base ball and its peculiar appearance. It was a piece of phosphate deposit. The discoverer made him rich, and revealed a wealth of phosphate deposits which Phil Armour, of Chicago, said was of greater value to Florida than if it were the state of California. If the young man were well trained in the habit of observation in physical research as women are in the study of each other's habits, he would be of higher value.

Oahu college stands as the crowning work here of the Puritan of New England, and his successors. It was founded with the same motive, its affairs have been administered by the

THE LAW COMMISSIONERS

The high character, ability and political experience, of the Commissioners who are now here and who will undertake to draft laws for the government of the territory, is not only acknowledged, but appreciated by the white population. The natives will for a while at least, regard them with some suspicion, as they listen, unfortunately, to those who grossly misrepresent the situation, and take a malicious delight in exciting their fears. Time only will bring them to an understanding of the purposes of the Commission.

The Commissioners have before them the task of preparing what is to be, substantially, the organic law for this territory, if it is approved by Congress. If it were dealing with an average Anglo-Saxon community, it would simply draft the laws which are usual and acceptable to Anglo-Saxon communities, and quickly close their labors.

The Commission could, indeed, follow the theory that what is good enough for the Anglo-Saxon is good enough for other races. That is, it could make an iron political bed, and force this entire community to lie in it.

But the Commission will be guided by the later and better political thought of writers and statesmen on the true theory of organic law, which regards government as only the expression of the ideas of the people who are to be governed.

The Federal Constitution is no longer regarded as a clever document invented by learned scholars, but the very best expression of the average thoughts, habits and usages of the colonists for a long time previous to the adoption of the Constitution. The new or novel provisions of that Constitution did not arise out of any theories, but out of existing and painful experiences, such, for instance, as the inability of the old confederation to execute its own laws.

"Constitutions and laws are the expressions of the customs and general ideas of the people."

The Federal Constitution is, therefore, not ideal, but a compromise in many ways, an adjustment of political forces. It has already been amended fifteen times, as its defects and needs become apparent. It was, however, the organic law of a homogeneous race.

These Commissioners must deal, in drafting an organic act, or laws, with mixed races, of which about only two per cent have Anglo-Saxon habits and thoughts "in the blood." It deals with entirely new conditions.

The great South American, Bolivar, said: "A Republic cannot exist where the snow does not fall." He spoke of a race of which not a man, it may be safely said, comprehended the principles of self government.

Though the snow does not fall here, excepting on the mountain tops, the guarantee by the Constitution of a republican form of government to each State, and, by inference, to each territory, must be enforced here.

The work of the Commission, therefore, is to create and preserve, in the laws it shall draft, the form of government designated by the Constitution.

In doing this it may be called upon to more clearly define what the limitations are of a republican form of government, and to what extent even the franchise may be qualified.

The suggestion of a new form of government, generally described as the Colonial form, may be considered. Admirable as it would be in the case of Hawaii, it would be a departure from the old and well settled forms of territorial government, and excite the opposition of the democratic spirit which prevails in Congress.

Cuba and the Philippines are the school masters who are now abroad. What they will teach is on new lines.

CHINESE LEADERSHIP.

The last mail brings the information that the Supreme Court of the United States has finally decided the political condition of a person born in the United States of Chinese parents. It holds, that under the Federal Constitution, as we stated on Monday, a person born in the United States of Chinese parents may enjoy all of the privileges of American citizens.

What the effect of this decision will be on the Chinese born in these Islands cannot be authoritatively stated at present.

There is no reason whatever for believing that there will be the slightest discrimination against the Chinese born here. This is a question of law, not of sentiment. If the native born of Hawaii are admitted into full citizenship, as they will be, there will be no discrimination against Chinese born here.

Strange as it is, the fact is that on Friday last the American flag was raised over the Chinese

camp which was then entitled to American citizenship.

There is food for reflection in these cold figures.

SECRET

The special correspondents here of the Eastern papers, who, owing to the profound secrecy of somebody, did not know until the flag was raised that President McKinley had confirmed everyone in office, and reported in their numerous letters before that event that President Dole had been pulled out of the arrangements, should understand that this community for many years submitted to the oppression of Monarchical secrecy, which did not entirely end with the Overthrow.

A State secret, under the old regime was a valuable "find," and adorned the holders of it for the time with an importance equal to that of wearing a feather cloak. This habit of secrecy was somewhat modified, during the existence of the Provisional Government, and later, of the Republic. But it became more difficult to maintain a valuable secret. While it was fastened up in the barrel of the Cabinet, and the energies of the Executive were concentrated in pounding down the bung, the secrets were generally spouting at the spigot.

The secrecy maintained regarding President McKinley's appointments, until the last moment, and until the flag was raised, had a certain theatrical effect, but it was not in accordance with democratic ideas, and the correspondents were misled.

The only explanation is that there were positive orders from Washington to observe secrecy, or the ghost of the old Monarchy got loose and took possession.

The Society for the Amelioration of the condition of the Tired-of-Dole patriots will give a picnic in September for the benefit of its treasury. Mr. Dole will be an invited guest. The new or novel provisions of that Constitution did not arise out of any theories, but out of existing and painful experiences, such, for instance, as the inability of the old confederation to execute its own laws.

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State Congress to assemble and ratify what has been agreed to by the President. The operations of this feature of the American system is what makes Mr. McKinley so specific and firm in his proposals.

With George Curzon as Viceroy of India there is a certain to be effort to further extend the "northwestern frontier," which means further glory to British arms, with no thought of death to individuals. India is likely to have the center of the international stage within six months.

It comes from the States now that the trustees of the Woman's Temple have repudiated the action of the Executive Committee, which decided to abandon the crowning enterprise of the life of Frances E. Willard. The trustees propose to save the building for its uses and its mission as originally planned.

Hooley, the British promoter now in the court bankruptcy trials, is following the road of many another smart chap of bold money making ideas. Everyone closely associated with Hooley had a fair share of spoils and that these particular people shout "crucify him," is a thing identical with all similar bubble explosions.

The First Company of Sharpshooters has been a representative organization from its first hour and has done valuable service for the state from 1893 down to Flag Day. While earning and holding target championships it has always made its social feature prominent and has thus been able to wield a heavy influence.

The San Francisco Call is out against the retention of the Philippines by the United States. The Call is consistent in putting up a negative against the affirmative of its community and the other coast papers. However, this question will stand or is worthy deeper and better considered discussion than it is getting on the coast.

With the alarm created about the throne by the echoes of French, British and German guns, it may be expected that outrages upon missionaries in China will cease. The Emperor has issued a "last warning" edict, in which it is recited that he will be strict and stern with those molesting missionaries in the future. This is taken to mean that when missionaries are bothered Chinese heads will drop.

Japanese sake brewers are in distress. They have half of last year's stock on hand yet. Strangely enough the embarrassment of the Japanese brewers is due almost entirely to competition of Chinese liquor distillers. Portions of the commercial anatomy of China are still alive. Sake is one of the deadliest of alcoholic drink poisons and the discontinuance of its production would be a boon to countless thousands.

Spain has ordered a few dozen thirteen-inch shells for the use of her one remaining squadron. This is a grimly funny thing.

More of the home builders for the First New York have arrived and the location for the permanent garrison must soon be selected.

Peace in Washington, possession in Cuba and Porto Rico, murderous night attacks in the Philippines. This is the stretch and story of the war.

According to the Utah Battery member writing to a friend in Honolulu, Admiral Dewey has had his weather eye on Aguinaldo from the very first.

"Just a Plain American Girl" is not good enough for those Carnival Kansans. They want a Hawaiian Queen and seem to be in quite a hurry about it.

Perhaps the settlement of the Japanese claim marked the passing of "the others," as they do not seem to make themselves heard so much as to attract notice.

The American soldiers on the Pacific side have so far escaped the sickness to which the Cuban forces have been subjected, but weeks upon some of the transports has been just about as bad

It is a barren fortnight these times that does not develop a new plantation scheme for the island of Oahu. The bigger or heavier producing sugar districts must soon look to their laurels.

It may be well to understand that "municipal government" as mentioned in the American papers re Annexation of Hawaii does not of necessity, or does not at all mean or imply city aldermen and the like.

It seems that the Commission proposes to maintain a free field. The Commission, by the way, is not itself a legislative body, either administrative, judicial or executive. It will collect information and propose laws.

Klondike stories differ so vary much. Two facts seem clear. The first is that a Klondike venture is a tremendous undertaking. The second is that the proportion of failure and success is about the same as in other mining fields.

Unless some new factor comes into the business field, it will, unfortunately, be a considerable time before the fore-mentioned steamer service affecting Hawaii will be again so good as it was before transportation of troops to Manila began.

The press dispatches say that Germany has decided to include sugar in the rations of her soldiers. This is stated to be for the reason that men will bring sugar, be able to endure more physical exertion. There is no hint of benefit to the extensive German sugar interest.

It is announced semi-officially from Washington that there will not be an extra session of Congress. When the treaty of peace with Spain is finally negotiated by the principles, it will be necessary for the Senate of the United

States Congress to assemble and ratify what has been agreed to by the President. The operations of this feature of the American system is what makes Mr. McKinley so specific and firm in his proposals.

OF LIFE ON MAUI

Taking Oath and Hoisting Stars and Stripes.

Luau and Dances—Reception to Col. John Richardson—Meeting on a Sugar Proposal.

MAUI, Aug. 15, 1898.—Friday, the 12th, was a very formal day on Maui—spent chiefly in the assembling of office holders in the various court houses and the taking of the oath of allegiance to the United States before district magistrates.

In Lahaina this procedure was supplemented by the lowering of the Hawaiian flag and the raising of the Stars and Stripes at the court house. Later there was a fine luau given in the court house yard and in the evening a dance, which took place upon the circular platform constructed around the banyan tree famous for the wonderful spread of its branches.

Quite a number of the members of the Wailuku Hui Aloha Alma were disappointed at the non-arrival of John Richardson on Wednesday per Clarendon, and returned homeward from the Kahului landing with frowning faces. He had agreed to come per Clarendon, but instead came on Friday, per Mauna Loa and rode overland from Lahaina. During Saturday, the 13th, a large company of native equestrians, dressed in the old-time way, together with a long line of carriages containing other friends, escorted the Colonel from his residence to the Wailuku skating rink, where a luau was given and in the evening a dance. Many of those present were disappointed because Mr. Richardson did not favor them with a speech, recounting his doings in America. A special train conveyed Paia, Spreckelsville and Kahului people to the scene of the festivities.

During Saturday afternoon, the 13th, Miss Nellie Crook, of Makawao, gave a "tea" in honor of her guest, Miss Swickard, of California.

At the races held in Waiauao during the 13th, the horses belonging to Japanese won most of the events.

During Saturday afternoon, the 13th, at the reading room of Paia plantation a meeting of Nahuku landowners (or their representatives) will be held to determine what action shall be taken in regard to propositions made by the proposed Nahuku Sugar Co.

It is stated that the first dance during the summer will be given Wednesday evening, the 17th, at Mrs. B. D. Baldwin's Hamakapako.

Polo is to be revived in Makawao during the present week.

Hana residents raised the American flag at their court house during the 12th inst., but otherwise did not celebrate.

During Saturday, the 13th, the schooner J. M. Weatherwax, Sorenson master, arrived in Kahului, 47 days from Newcastle. She brought a cargo of coal for H. C. Co.

During the same day the schooner Albert Myer departed for San Francisco with a cargo of H. C. Co.'s sugar.

Weather—Generally dry in spite of a few light showers.

EDUCATIONAL.

AT A FINAL FEAST

Last Banquet of Sharpshooters as a Company.

NOTABLE GATHERING—SPEECHES

Addresses By Mr. Sewall, President Dole and Others—Past and Future of New Hawaii.

The First Company of Sharpshooters held its mustering out banquet last night and the affair was in every way worthy the ancient and honorable organization. Progress hall had been secured and had been prettily prepared for the dinner. The place was in a flood of light, there was music by a Hawaiian quintette club. The canvas was on the floor and the ventilation was something in the line of comfort seldom vouchsafed here on similar occasions. Chapman was the caterer and made his portion of the event genuinely swell.

There were four tables. These were three in a row and one at the head. The presiding officer of the evening was Capt. F. S. Dodge, who has for two terms been at the head of the organization. The more prominent guests, besides members of the command and infantry and engineer officers from the garrison were: President Dole, American Minister Sewall, American Consul Haywood, Attorney General Smith, Col. Fisher, Lieut.-Col. McLeod, F. M. Hatch, L. A. Thurston, Maj. Langfitt, Capt. F. B. McStockier, C. G. Ballentyne, A. V. Gear, F. L. Hoogs, Capt. Berger.

Capt. Dodge was toastmaster. He said that the company had been organized on the 18th of April, 1893, at a time when the Provisional Government needed the support of all loyal citizens. The command had responded at all times to the fullest limit of its capacity in every direction. When the Republic of Hawaii was proclaimed on the Fourth of July, 1894, every member of the First Company of Sharpshooters transferred fealty to the new form of Government succeeding the Provisional. At this time, since annexation had been achieved and the assurance was plain that the affairs of the country were in a settled condition and in a state not likely to be disturbed by internal influence, it was felt that the Company of Sharpshooters was no longer necessary. It had asked that it be allowed to disband, and permission had been granted. This dinner now is in celebration of the termination of service after having taken the oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States. Capt. Dodge proposed the health of "Our President McKinley." There were cheers for this and cheers again when American Minister Sewall was called upon to respond.

Mr. Sewall was happy and earnest in his remarks and was frequently interrupted with applause of approval. This was particularly the case when he paid tribute to President Dole and to L. A. Thurston. Mr. Sewall said he had never heard of an organization with such a shining and substantial record as the Company of Sharpshooters celebrating its dissolution with such hilarity. He recognized the significance and import and importance of the one controlling event which had caused the company to desire to disband and claimed the privilege to celebrate with it—not for what he himself might have been able to do in bringing about the desired sequel to the efforts of all, but as one who joined in any felicitation of the outcome of the Annexation negotiations and campaigns. Mr. Sewall said that as a civilian he felt embarrassed in addressing an armed body, for the reason that the men in the ranks had shown the highest spirit and faith and had met the supreme test. They had evinced willingness to forfeit their lives in the cause in which they had enlisted. Mr. Sewall said he felt a positive pride in claiming the privilege to respond for the President of the United States, whose commission he had borne here and whose instructions he had endeavored to execute in the best possible manner.

President McKinley was a man of pure courage and of patriotic foresight.

He had taken up annexation as a policy ahead of his country and ahead of his party and had brought it to a triumphant issue, for which he was now applauded by Americans everywhere. Every man here cannot but praise Mr. McKinley from the bottom of his heart. All who have been in the Annexation movement have had something to do. It is honor enough for any man or for any life to have contributed to the consummation. All are familiar with the part that has been carried on by the true men here.

Col. Fisher responded to the toast "The National Guard." He reviewed the history of the Regiment and its relation to the Sharpshooters. He was sorry to see the Sharpshooters disband, and hoped a reorganization in the form of a sporting club would be made.

There were loud calls for Consul Haywood. Mr. Haywood hoped the people of the Government party would make good all that had been promised their opponents in the last five years. He believed, under annexation, that all hopes would be fulfilled.

James B. Castle said that annexation was what had rubbed out all differences and kept people together solid for the past five years. Now that the battle was won, his only hope was that the future would bring wise rulers and honest politics.

Attorney General Smith responded to a loud call with a general review of the events of the past five years and the faithfulness and earnestness of the people in standing together and working in the common cause. Referring to annexation, the speaker said that the movement which brought it about began when the white element of the community reached the conclusion that it was best for the native Hawaiians. Foreigners had always felt that annexation would be better for themselves; but the conviction that the Hawaiians

would be benefited set the forces to work.

Capt. F. B. McStockier, head of the Citizens' Guard, responded to a toast to his organization. He urged cooperation and work for statehood.

Senator Waterhouse spoke feelingly of the history of the Sharpshooters' Company and enthusiastically of the future of the country under annexation.

Dr. Emerson, historian of the company, was called upon. He paid a high tribute to the American navy and said the successes at Manila and Santiago were due to accurate shooting. At the conclusion of his remarks the proposed a toast to "The Sharpshooters," to which ex-Capt. Kidwell responded.

Senator McCandless said the Sharpshooters had made an enviable record. For the Company he thanked President Dole for his kind remarks respecting the Sharpshooters.

Representative A. V. Gear said all organizations in the Islands had helped to bring about the result just attained; and the men of those organizations would work out grandly the future of the country.

IS BEFORE A JURY

W. D. Hamilton on Trial in Judge Stanley's Court.

Jury Secured and Premises Viewed—Conviction in Labrador Opium Case—Libel Suit.

The W. D. Hamilton murder case came up in Judge Stanley's Court yesterday afternoon. E. P. Dole, for prosecution; J. M. Davidson, for defendant; D. H. Case, stenographer. Attorney Davidson read his motion to dismiss and submitted same without argument. Overruled. Mr. Davidson noted exception to the ruling, which was allowed. The following jury being satisfactory was sworn: E. Benner, G. W. Farr, H. Zerbe, T. V. King, Fred. Philip, Chas. E. Frasher, M. Costa, Chas. Phillips, H. G. Danford, C. R. Dement, A. Turner and A. F. Clark. It was agreed between prosecution and defense that the jury might separate and not be shut up together in a hotel during the intervals between hearings. Mr. Dole read the indictment and made a formal statement of the case. At 4 o'clock Court and jury repaired to Queen street to view the premises. At 4:15 adjournment was taken to 9:30 this morning.

Appeal bonds in the sum of \$50 in the case of George L. Edwards in

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BOYS WRITE BACK

Two Letters From Honolulu Transport Passengers.

HARRY MURRAY AND C. E. SMITH

Stowaways Were Not Enlisted. Some Put to Work—Some in the Brig—Story from a Gunner.

The Honolulu boys who were so anxious to join the Manila forces of Uncle Sam that they stowed away on transports here have not found the adventure just what they expected. Letters have been received from Harry Murray and C. E. Smith. Harry Murray is the son of Capt. T. B. Murray and Smith is best known here as the man who painted the Central Union church steeple. Smith is a Britisher, but an A1 American. Harry Murray was a member of H Company, N. G. H. here and wanted to fight for Old Glory from the first. In Smith's letter, which is to a member of the Advertiser staff, mention is made of young Kinslea, son of the pressman in the Hawaiian Gazette Company employ.

Harry Murray says they were twenty-three days from Honolulu to Manila Bay. After explaining to his mother how he happened to leave without saying good-bye, the young man continues:

"As I came down stairs at home the morning I left I heard you call out: 'Ah Nin, let Harry sleep as long as he wants to.' That's the last time I heard you speak and that's what you get for taking me for a Pake. You needn't worry about me, for there are lots of other boys good as I am and I guess I can stand it as well as the rest of the fellows."

"The first think I did on the morning of the day we sailed was to go out to the China. The surgeon sized me up, said I was too young and wouldn't pass me. When I came ashore I went aboard the Senator. I hid away in the forecastle. When they found me they took me to the commanding officer and he was quite stern and asked what right I had on board. I told him I had stowed away with the intention of enlisting. He said that he could only turn me over to the captain of the ship and did so at once. The captain put me at work down in the engine room right away. I have liked the job first rate. They call me 'stores' which is short for store-keeper and holding this position I am able to eat with some of the officers. I haven't joined any company yet, but will do so in a day or two if I can. I may have trouble in joining, for some of the fellows who stowed away with the California boys have been in the guard house ever since they were found and they are there yet. One of the company captains said he would take me ashore with him and try and fix it all right."

"There is very little danger of there being any fighting here, as the Spanish in Manila wanted to surrender to Dewey a few days ago. If I get into the company that I want to join we will be well in front, whatever happens and if it comes to fighting I will do the best I can."

"Tell Charlie to give my aloha to all the boys. I would write some more letters, only I haven't any more writing paper. I have gained about eight pounds on the way down here and I've got a crop of whiskers and some moustache, but they made me cut my hair short off. There does not seem to be much excitement here either in the bay or on shore. The landing is Old Cavite. On shore I suppose I'll have to get down and rough it instead of having a tourist time, as I've had coming over. I've only had one row, and that was with my bunk-mate. He had the 'pull' and I've had to sleep outside ever since our difference. Tell my friend —— that it doesn't pay to be patriotic unless you go about it the right away, and if I don't get placed right I'll be home soon." This last sentence relates to a bit of advice the young man was given a few hours before his departure.

Smith says in his letter that when he was found he was marched straight off to the captain of the Colon. When his capabilities were learned he was placed as a hand on the ice making plant and is there yet. Smith had hopes, when writing, of being able to join either the American forces or the insurgent camp, he didn't care much which. He added that there was talk of sending all the stowaways back to the ports from which they came. Somehow there was objection to enlisting a man who came aboard ship without leave.

One of the passengers by the S. S. Belgic is a fine-looking, intelligent young fellow who is reporting back to Mare Island after fitting out his time aboard the Olympia. He will enlist again. He is the latest arrival here from Manila, having reached Hongkong the day before the Belgic sailed from that port. This young man objected persistently to having his name used, saying it might get him into trouble with the officers. He is a gunner and was captain of one of the fighting tops during the engagement. Below him he could see Admiral Dewey directing the movements of the fleet and Mr. Stickney, the correspondent on the bridge with the Admiral.

"All I did," said the young man, "was to aim and fire the gun when the officer gave me the range. Yea, sometimes I could see the effects of my shots. The piece carried an inch and a quarter shell and it tore up things when I made a bull's-eye. I fired at parts of ships, at groups of men and think that some of my shells did execution. We had a hard fight, even if

they were not expecting us. True, we had no loss, but the best man in a fight seldom shows marks of an encounter. If we had gone in there at midday we would have met with much more resistance. The bay had an odd look with masts and parts of vessels sticking out of the water. I heard they were going to try and raise things and besides get the cable working once more. I don't think they are in a hurry with the cable. It is British property and if the United States used it everybody also could."

"No, I didn't experience any remarkable sensations. I have been working in the top for long time and don't consider it more dangerous than any other point. We had the best guns of the size in the position and our orders are always to go after pieces the same size. The shells shrieked pretty close sometimes, but the boys below could hear their song just the same as I could and had no more protection. Yes, we pulled off for breakfast, they say, but it's lucky we had the chance to pull off and fix up a few things. The trouble with the Spaniards was that they had not the remotest idea that Dewey would have the nerve to come into the harbor after them. They were confident and cocky. I don't think they understand yet how it happened. They think it was an accident of some sort instead of the best general."

This young gunner gives one very important piece of information or rather hint. After coaling at Nagasaki the Australia, City of Sydney and Peking left for San Francisco. The China returned to Manila and it was said should be held there for the purpose of returning Spanish prisoners back to their country, the inference being that the war was about over. The gunner says in his opinion it would take about a century and a half to Americanize the Philippines. At Manila on the Fourth there was a celebration which included some boat racing.

PROF. HARKER.

Former High School Instructor Writes From Manila.

J. Lightfoot, of the High School, has received a letter from Prof. Geo. A. Harker, who left here on the transport China as a regularly enlisted member of Company A, 18th Regiment, U. S. A.

The letter was sent a few hours after the ship anchored in Manila bay. Prof. Harker says he enjoyed the trip greatly, had all he wanted to eat and fared well generally, excepting that there was no place to devour a meal in comfort. He is evidently in the best of spirits. Walcott, another Sharpshooter, did not stand the trip quite so well. He was ailing a good deal of the time, but believed he would be all right when once on shore again.

Dr. Smith, of the Baltimore, writes to Tom V. King from Manila bay. The doctor is enjoying life out there. He went out goat hunting with the boys here one time and remarks that a ship seemed easier to hit on May day than a goat in the mountains of Oahu a few months before.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

An Occurrence That Will Interest Many Readers in Honolulu.

If, when the fog horn warns the mariner to sheer off the coast he still hugs the shore and wreck upon it, whose fault is it? If the red switch light is up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will in spite of warning, try to find out how many teeth a buzz-saw has, and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the workman has, blame the workman, not the saw.

If a sick man knows that a certain medicine is doing him good and he carelessly neglects to use it, blame the man, not the medicine. If Honolulu people, who have kidney complaint and backache will not use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when they are endorsed by scores of people blame the people, not the endorsers. Read this indorsement:

Mrs. C. J. Thomas, of 238 Chestnut street, Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been troubled with my back and a weakness in the region of the kidneys for nine or ten years. The pain in the small of my back went up into my head and caused fearful headaches. I was nearly always lame and stiff in the morning when I got up and it was with difficulty that I could get around. It hurt me every time any muscle of my back was put into motion, like stooping over or standing a long time on my feet. I saw Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised and gave them a faithful trial. I am greatly improved and can recommend these pills to others as from my own experience I know their merits."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, for 50c. per box, or will be mailed by Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, general agents, on receipt of price.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Honolulu Plantation.

About forty acres of seed cane are being planted on the new plantation at Halawa. This is the beginning of operations there. Title to all of the land is not yet vested in the new company, but will most likely be in the next few days. Only temporary plantation houses are being put up. It is not likely that permanent buildings will be erected before next year.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR FLUX.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Pulaski, says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

QUEEN IS WANTED

Hawaiian Girl Desired to Preside Over a Carnival.

AN INVITATION FROM KANSAS

Will Be Given Highest Honors and Much Attention—Expenses to be Paid—A Distinction.

And now they want a Hawaiian girl to go all the way from the Islands to the State of Kansas to be a queen. The request comes from Topeka, to Attorney D. H. Case, formerly of that city. Mr. Case is now a court stenographer for the First Circuit here. The affair over which it is desired a Hawaiian girl should preside is the annual Kansas State G. A. R. reunion and Topeka Fall Festival, lasting from September 26 to October 1, inclusive. It is attended by several hundred thousand people each year and is backed by the moneyed men of the State and several large railway companies. All of the men connected with the exposition are well known.

Here is the business portion of the letter to Mr. Case:

"A committee of the Carnival Knights was appointed to correspond with you about securing for us a queen for our carnival. As I was probably better acquainted with you than the rest it fell my pleasant lot to write. What we want is that you use your best judgment and select for us some handsome Hawaiian girl to be the queen of the carnival.

"Our people are all anxious to have one of our neighbors visit us and to come in this capacity. We will pay all of the expenses incident to the trip, will have a committee in San Francisco to meet her and make her trip from there on to Topeka as easy and pleasant as possible. She will be able to see a great deal of our country and her's, under the most favorable auspices and the right person would have a grand time. We would return her in the same splendid shape and give her attention that would honor a real queen. Of course there is no salary with the position and we do not suppose any would be expected. You know and everybody knows that the lady who is made queen of the carnival is not placed on exhibition or anything of that sort and that there is always the keenest competition for the place amongst the best class of young ladies. Now please exert yourself in this matter and if you are afraid to trust your own judgment call in Mrs. Case and her choice will please us without doubt. Write to us immediately and let us know what can be done and the moment you find one willing to be our queen, secure her photograph and send the same along without loss of time. The Hawaiian queen of Kansas should be in Topeka not later than September 28. So soon as we hear from you we will send such money as you think necessary. You know the carnival has money."

"Your old friend,
"JOHN C. WATERS."

Mr. Case and number of Honolulu people to whom the matter has been presented are enthusiastic over the plan. Mr. Case says he could not think himself of assuming the responsibility of choosing the queen and calls at once for assistance. The trip will be a fine one for some young lady and it is reasonably certain that there will be a number of applicants for the distinction.

School Teacher Wedded.

Hugh H. Brodie, principal of the school at Hanapepe, Kauai, was married at the Methodist parsonage at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Miss Amelia Williamson, of Toronto, Canada. The bride came all the way from her eastern home a few weeks ago to bring this happy culmination of an old courtship. Rev. G. L. Pearson performed the ceremony. The couple left late in the afternoon for their new home at Hanapepe. Mr. Brodie has been teaching on Kauai nearly two years.

The Only Survivor.

A petty officer of the Mohican on the grounds of the Executive building Friday noon raised a veritable Indian whoop when the Stars and Stripes arose from the official platform and gilded up to the top of the tower. This officer was Carpenter Markham of the Mohican. The flag raising was of particular interest to him, because he saw the Stevens flag go up in 1893 and saw it hauled down two months later by order of Commissioner Blount.

New Iron Works.

Robert Lishman has been awarded the contract to level the tract at Kaakaako to be occupied by the new buildings of the Honolulu Iron Works. Natives living in the district will be given the opportunity of moving on other lands of the Company nearer the sea by January 1. It is not likely that building will begin before next summer.

Torpedo Boat Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—The torpedo boat Mackenzie, built at Hillman's shipyard in this city, was given a trial by her builders and succeeded in making an average of about twenty-three knots an hour. Her contract required at least a twenty-knot speed.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Hands and Hair Produced by

Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with itching palms and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. *Send for "How to Cleanse, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of intensely interesting matter to Ladies, post free.*

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1831.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL..... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER. General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELMINA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bld. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-serve, reichsmarks..... 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies..... 101,850,000

Total reichsmarks..... 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-serve, reichsmarks..... 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies..... 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks..... 43,880,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT SIXT DECEMBER, 1897. £13,558,989.

1- Authorized Capital..... £3,000,000

Subscribed "..... 2,750,000

Paid up Capital..... 687,500

2- Fire Funds..... 2,748,619

Life and Annuity Funds..... 10,127,670

3- Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis.

SALFRED'S INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, August 18.
Stmr. Kaena, Kaelemaukule, 8 hrs. from Waimea.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 12 hrs. from Kapaa.
Schr. Ada, 10 hrs. from Makena.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, 18 hrs. from Kauai.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Heela.

Wednesday, August 17.

U. S. Troopship Lakme, Kietgaard, 11 days from San Francisco, 900 feet lumber, 200 tons stores, 30 tons equipment U. S. Quartermaster.

Stmr. Mariposa, Hayward, 7 days from San Francisco, pass. and mdse. to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Am. sch. Jessie Muor, Whitney, 19 days from San Francisco, 258 M feet lumber and 1,000 M shingles to Allen & Robinson.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, 10 hrs. from Kahuku.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, 17 days from San Francisco; pass. and mdse. to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Thursday, August 18.

Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, 16 hrs. from Hanalei.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 13 hrs. from Kapaa.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, 8 hrs. from Lahaina.

Br. stmr. Moana, Carey, 17 days from Sydney, 12 days from Auckland; pass. and mdse. to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, August 16.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.
Schr. Moi Wahine, Kanani, Paailio.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, Honokoa.
Am. bk. Chas. B. Kenny, Anderson, Port Townsend.

Br. stmr. Belgic, Rinder, San Francisco.

Schr. Lady, Martin, Waikane.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Kahulu.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Nawiliwili.

Wednesday, August 17.

Stmr. Mariposa, Hayward, Sydney, via Apia and Auckland.

Schr. Waialua, for Windward Oahu ports.

Thursday, August 18.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.
Br. stmr. Moana, Carey, San Francisco.

Stmr. Charles Nelson, Anderson, San Francisco.

Am. sch. Lizzie Vance, Hardwick, Port Townsend, in ballast.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

HILO—Sailed, Aug. 17, bark Santiago, for San Francisco. Arrived, prior to Aug. 11, bark Martha Davis, from Honolulu, bound for San Francisco.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SYDNEY—Arrived, Aug. 9, stmr. Alameda from San Francisco.

AUCKLAND—Sailed, Aug. 6, stmr. Moana, for Honolulu.

PORT BLAKELY—Sailed, Aug. 7, schr. C. S. Holmes, for Honolulu.

NEW YORK—Sailed, Aug. 8, Haw. bk. Nuuanu, for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Aug. 8, brig J. D. Spreckels, 22 days from Kauai; Aug. 9, bark Lev G. Burgess, 30 days from Hilo. Sailed, Aug. 6, schr. Eliza Miller, for Honolulu; Aug. 9, bk. Annie Johnson, for Hilo; Aug. 11, bk. S. C. Allen, for Honolulu.

MEMORANDA.

Per stmr. Mariposa, August 17—Left San Francisco, August 11, 7 a. m. First 28 hours very rough, balance of voyage fine weather. August 18, 4 p. m. passed a 3-masted schooner bound S. W.; August 13, 5:30 p. m. sighted a bark bound S. E.; August 14, 10:30 p. m. met a steamer bound N. E.; August 16, 9 p. m. met a steamer bound N. E.

Per stmr. Moana, Aug. 18—Left Sydney at 4:30 p. m. on 1st inst. and reached Auckland on the 6th, after a stormy passage across. Sailed from Auckland on the 6th at midnight and arrived at Apia on the 11th at 9 a. m. Made a stay of four hours and then started for Honolulu.

RECEIPTS ISLAND PRODUCE

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Aug. 16—6,257 bags sugar, 4 bags coffee 25 head cattle, 26 bags hides, and 150 pkgs sundries.

From Waimea, per stmr. Kaena, Aug. 16—152 bags paddys, Ahina.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, 2,500 bags sugar C. Brewer & Co.; 150 bags rice E. O. Ha' & Son.

From Heea p. r. stmr. J. A. Cummins, 200 sacks rice.

From Hanalei, per stmr. Waialeale, Aug. 18—600 bags paddy Hyman Bros., 150 bags rice.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, Aug. 18—2,600 bags sugar C. Brewer & Co.

CONSIGNEES

From San Francisco, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Aug. 17—Macfarlane & Co. Wo Sing, Chas. Hustace, D. A. Bow Mai, W. A. Langton, Quong Ching To, Wing Chong Guay, Lum Cheong To, Kwong Tai Loi, Miss M. Hanna Hop Hong & Co., Yee Yee Shun Kee, W. W. Mow Choy & Co., W. G. Irwin & Co., Alexander & Co., James Dodd, E. F. Bishop, H. W. Electric Co., Hyman Bros., N. L. F. S. Yee Hop, Caus Spreckels, Theo H. Davis & Co., Yee Wo & Co., H. J. Nolte & Co., Metropolitan Marine, Lum Chong Tai, Benson, Smith & Co., Davis & Co., M. Phillips, C. S. Jones & Sons, P. G. Camarinos, G. Andrews, A. Bearwald.

IMPORTS

From San Francisco, per stmr. Mariposa, Aug. 17—61 pkgs coffee, 150 pkgs, mdse. 100 lbs of fruit, 100 lbs 150 kgs beer, 15 lbs eggs, 123 lbs onions, 618 pkgs fruit, 2 kgs soap. For Kapaa per stmr. James Makee, Aug. 18—Col R. C. Spaulding, Kraut, 8 lbs hams and bacon. W. C. Aug. 18—Col R. C. Spaulding.

meats, 56 pkgs cheese, 35 pkgs butter, 267 lbs potatoes, 5 lbs pop corn.

From the Colonies, per stmr. Moana, Aug. 18—3 cs. percussion caps, 5 cs. plate glass, 9 cs. wine, 50 cs. whiskey, 35 pkgs machinery, 9 cs. tea, 50 cs. han, 14 cs. limes and 44 pkgs mdse, consigned to W. G. Irwin & Co., F. A. Schaefer & Co., Bryan O. Clark, D. G. Camarinos, G. Andrews, E. Henriques.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Aug. 16—J. C. Grossman, H. R. Hitchcock, Col. Norris, J. K. Nahale, Alex. Burges, Mary Burgess, Master Burgess, J. D. Paris, Mrs. S. C. Allen, Mrs. D. K. Baker, Geo. Baker, Fred Baker, Mrs. J. Cooper, Miss Gouveia, Annie Luhau, Wing Hyn, C. B. Wells, C. B. Friel, E. B. Friel, J. L. Friel, W. A. Bailey, S. Kodama and wife, G. Kodama, E. Tamura, W. G. Parke, W. Stodard, R. D. Walbridge.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Mariposa, Aug. 17—G. M. Babcock, F. C. Baker and wife, A. S. Berry, Jr., M. W. Blumenberg, C. H. Bellina, A. N. Campbell, W. Cogswell, Senator S. M. Culom, Mrs. Culom, E. R. Dart, H. Donnelly, T. F. Dredge, E. T. Duffy, wife and child, Miss R. Johnson, L. H. Dunham, Frank Anch, E. Ehrlich, F. R. Fairchild, Wm. Fogg and wife, Miss N. B. Forsythe, W. J. Gillespie, Lieut. J. R. Goodale, U. S. A., Mrs. Robert Grieve, R. B. Harris, F. A. Hartman, Mrs. Wm. Haywood, 2 children and maid, Hon. Robt. R. Hitt, Mrs. Hitt, R. R. Hitt, Jr., Wm. T. Hitt, Daniel Horton and wife, W. F. Hynes, Lloyd Johnston, Miss J. Kaufman and maid, Mrs. J. Little and daughter, J. B. Long, Mrs. Geo. A. Lung, C. Marshall, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, Mrs. J. J. McDonald and child, Mrs. J. S. McGrew, A. Z. Meiner, Senator John T. Morgan, G. W. Morgan, H. J. Morton and wife, Miss G. Pensinger, T. J. Penfield, Capt. A. W. Pickard, U. S. A., Ed. Pollitz, D. A. Ray, Albert Raas, Mrs. F. J. H. Reckon, M. Richter, Mrs. W. B. Ridgely, J. C. Ridgway, L. A. Rostin, Dan Samples, G. A. Sherman, Jr., Lieut. J. P. Smith, U. S. A., J. U. Smith, wife and 2 children, Mrs. M. Smith, Lieut. C. Strebel, U. S. A., Miss Clara Thurston, E. J. Vawter, Jr., Mrs. F. E. Wells and daughter, Miss E. Westerlief, Dr. Wight and wife, Miss K. Wight, J. D. Willard, Lieut. F. T. Wood, U. S. A. H. H. Tarleton, M. J. Hogan, C. K. Quinn, 150 U. S. Volunteers.

From San Francisco, per bk. Alden Besse, Aug. 17—Mrs. S. Kinney, Miss M. Kinney, Mrs. F. P. Lovejoy, Mrs. S. T. Smith, S. T. Smith and C. A. Schmidt.

From Eureka, per sch. Jessie Minor, August 17—H. R. Hanna.

From the Colonies, per stmr. Moana, Aug. 18—The Misses Orrell, the Misses Heya, Maj. F. Croott, G. H. Ramsbottom, B. Dewail and son.

From Lahaina, per stmr. Kauai, Aug. 18—A. P. Boller.

Departed.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Aug. 16—Kahului; Miss Widdifield, Mrs. Widdifield, Miss Cartwright, Miss E. M. Smith, Miss N. E. Smith, W. A. Beckwith, C. W. Baldwin, H. E. Rose, Master Reis, G. F. Garland, Miss J. Damon, Mrs. Lees, Miss E. Damon, Miss Perry, Young Hop, wife and child, Miss Cameron, Miss Davidson, Lahaina; John Dyer, Mrs. J. L. Kauai, Kauai, son and servant, Mrs. Garf. Kipahulu; C. E. Lake, Hana; Rev. T. Suzuki, S. Fukuda.

For Nawiliwili, per stmr. Mikahala, Aug. 16—Mrs. H. H. Wilcox, Rev. H. Isenberg and wife, Adj. Simonson, Mrs. Wooley, J. H. Coney, A. D. Wishard, S. Brandt, W. H. Rice, A. Korner, Dr. C. A. Peterson, Dr. S. Karr, Mrs. Carlson, H. H. Brodie and wife, E. A. Tomlinson, Miss Annie Kancho, C. M. Cooke, Jr., Miss Davis, Rev. W. M. Massie, Master R. Wooley, M. F. Prosse, W. A. Rice, Jr., Miss E. K. Nawahili, C. A. Mackintosh, A. L. C. Atkinson, Otto Isenberg, Miss Carlson, W. B. Isenberg.

For San Francisco, per O. O. & S. S. Belgic, Aug. 16—W. R. Eckardt, Jr., M. S. Levy and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoting, Miss Matilda Walker, W. H. Cameron, M. D. Dressler, Mrs. Onderkirk and son, Miss Toxey, Miss James, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Neff, Rev. M. C. Harris, Mrs. F. R. Day, Mrs. T. V. Day, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Miss Marianne Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Azbell and daughter, Miss Silman, James Renton, S. N. Wilcox, Rev. D. K. Harrington, Arthur Renton, Miss M. Wright, Otto F. Bishop, H. W. Electric Co., Hyman Bros., N. L. F. S. Yee Hop, Caus Spreckels, Theo H. Davis & Co., W. C. Aug. 18—Col R. C. Spaulding, Kraut, 8 lbs hams and bacon. W. C. Aug. 18—Col R. C. Spaulding.

For the Colonies, per stmr. James Makee, Aug. 18—S. Lesser.

From Lahaina, per stmr. Kauai, Aug. 18—A. P. Boller.

Departed.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Aug. 16—Kahului; Miss Widdifield, Mrs. Widdifield, Miss Cartwright, Miss E. M. Smith, Miss N. E. Smith, W. A. Beckwith, C. W. Baldwin, H. E. Rose, Master Reis, G. F. Garland, Miss J. Damon, Mrs. Lees, Miss E. Damon, Miss Perry, Young Hop, wife and child, Miss Cameron, Miss Davidson, Lahaina; John Dyer, Mrs. J. L. Kauai, Kauai, son and servant, Mrs. Garf. Kipahulu; C. E. Lake, Hana; Rev. T. Suzuki, S. Fukuda.

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For Nawiliwili, per stmr. Mikahala, Aug. 16—Mrs. H. H. Wilcox, Rev. H. Isenberg and wife, Adj. Simonson, Mrs. Wooley, J. H. Coney, A. D. Wishard, S. Brandt, W. H. Rice, A. Korner, Dr. C. A. Peterson, Dr. S. Karr, Mrs. Carlson, H. H. Brodie and wife, E. A. Tomlinson, Miss Annie Kancho, C. M. Cooke, Jr., Miss Davis, Rev. W. M. Massie, Master R. Wooley, M. F. Prosse, W. A. Rice, Jr., Miss E. K. Nawahili, C. A. Mackintosh, A. L. C. Atkinson, Otto Isenberg, Miss Carlson, W. B. Isenberg.

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